

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

## HEAT RECORD BROKEN,

In Philadelphia, Where It Was  
Hottest For July In  
30 Years.

## 57 DEATHS IN NEW YORK.

In Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs,  
and 21 Deaths in Brooklyn—14  
Deaths in Philadelphia—Many Pro-  
strations in United States.

Washington, July 2.—The weather bureau thermometer recorded a maximum temperature of 102 degrees here. Fortunately there was not much humidity in the atmosphere. There were 20 cases of heat prostration reported and one resulted fatally. Lewis Ashton, a negro laborer, 46 years of age, dying not long after he reached the hospital.

The present hot wave started in the west June 20, and yesterday the weather bureau officials reported that high temperatures were recorded in most sections east of the Rocky mountains and many places west of them. Rains, most of them moderate in amount, had fallen in many places. The precipitation had been very great in a few places. In Chicago the fall amounted to 1.56 inches, in Jacksonville, Fla., to 1.24 inches;—Omaha, Neb., .68 inches, and Davenport, Ia., .34 of an inch. Thunder storms had occurred in West Virginia, Iowa and the lower lake region. By today relief was promised in the middle Mississippi valley, the lower Missouri valley, the Upper Lake region, and by to-morrow in the Ohio valley and possibly the western part of the Lower Lake region. For about 48 hours following last night along the northeastern coast, the prospects favored more hot weather, in New York city the probabilities seemed to favor a continuation of existing conditions, with no immediate prospect of relief. In the latter city the temperature yesterday was again 98, the highest previous records for that city in July for 30 years being 99. In Philadelphia the heat broke all records for the past 30 years for July, reaching a maximum of 102. Some of the other high temperatures recorded during the day by the weather bureau were:

Temperature at Some Places.

Atlanta, Ga., 94 degrees; Atlantic City, 90; Boston, 42; Chicago, 32; Cincinnati, 96; Davenport, Ia., 96; Des Moines, Ia., 92; Indianapolis, 92; Jacksonville, Fla., 94; Kansas City, Mo., 100; Little Rock, Ark., 99; Memphis, Tenn., 92; New Orleans, 99; New York, 98; Omaha, 24; Pittsburgh, 98; Salt Lake, 92; St. Louis, 100; St. Paul, 99; Springfield, Ills., 96; Vicksburg, Miss., 90.

New York, July 2.—The maximum temperature reached here was 98 degrees. It was the hottest July 1 on record. The records show that in the 30 years preceding on only two days in all that period had a higher temperature been reached. These were July 9, 1876, and July 3, 1898. On these days the thermometer reached 99 degrees.

In the early morning hours Monday there was what might be termed a light breeze blowing, but during the early part of the afternoon the breeze died away, and the city was baking in torrid heat. The suffering in the city, particularly in the crowded tenement house districts, was most intense. As the day grew the deaths and prostrations increased, and although provision was made in all the hospitals for this emergency the authorities were scarcely able to cope with the great tax made on their resources.

Many Deaths Reported.

Between the hours of 2 a. m. Monday and midnight last night there were reported 57 deaths and 141 prostrations in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

From midnight Sunday night to 9 o'clock last night 21 deaths and 26 prostrations had been reported in Brooklyn.

There were so many ambulance calls that the police were called on to supply patrol wagons, and every ambulance did double duty in responding to calls. Many patients were carried to the hospitals in cabs and carriages and several went to Bellevue and the Harlem hospitals in moving vans. The prevalence of the grip among the horses of the city also tended to militate against effective work, and in many cases had to be obtained from contractors to draw patrol wagons and ambulances.

Although the weather bureau shows that the maximum was 98, this does not indicate the heat on the streets. Many thermometers registered 103 about 3:10 and all of them over 100 on the street level.

If the heat was killing on mankind it was worse on the horses. They dropped right and left. At one time there were eight dead horses lying on Broadway between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets. There were 14 horses prostrated in the vicinity of Madison square alone.

The rush of the crowds to the parks and to the nearby seashore resorts last night was unprecedented in the history of the city. It was noted at the Brooklyn bridge that numbers of men who boarded the cars for Coney Island and other beaches carried blankets in which they intended to roll themselves and sleep on the sand.

Extrem Heat at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 2.—Philadelphia and vicinity experienced the highest temperature ever recorded in this city, the government thermometer on the top of the postoffice building, 170 feet from the street, registering a maximum temperature of 102 degrees even. The previous highest temperature recorded was on Sept. 1, 1881, when the weather bureau thermom-

eter touched 101.5 degrees.

All records regarding the number of deaths and prostrations due to the hot blast were broken. Every one of Philadelphia's many hospitals was taxed to their capacity.

The extreme heat had a most demoralizing effect on the manufacturing establishments of the city. The great industrial district of Kensington was badly crippled, many of the establishments having to close down. At Cramps' shipyard the prostrations were so numerous that the 5,000 men employed there were relieved from further duty.

At Baldwin's Locomotive works, the Midvale Steel works and numerous places scores of heat sufferers had to quit.

Reports from all sections of the state show that the temperature was exceedingly high; in some places the record was broken and in other places it was equalled.

Up to midnight last night 14 deaths were reported for yesterday and upwards of 100 persons were treated at hospitals for heat exhaustion.

There were two deaths reported in Camden, N. J.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 2.—The thermometer registered 104 in the Wyoming valley, and in some low lands where the sun's fiercest rays were not tempered by the breeze that prevailed on higher ground 106 was registered. Man and beast suffered alike, and wherever it was possible there was a curtailment of work. There were some prostrations, but so far no fatalities have been reported.

Pittsburg, July 2.—The temperature here reached a maximum of 98 degrees. Twenty-three deaths were reported, attributed directly or indirectly to the heat. There was one suicide attributed to the heat, and two persons became crazed. There were 38 prostrations. It was estimated that 50 horses were overcome. It was the hottest July day for 10 years.

Harrisburg, July 2.—The mercury reached 99, breaking the record of the year, and being within one degree of the record last year. Harrisburg suffered with the rest of the country and there is small prospect of relief. The workmen in the rolling mills in South Harrisburg and a gang of street cleaners were forced to suspend work on account of the intense heat. Martin V. Graffius, a Pennsylvania railroad watchman, was prostrated by heat in his watch box. No deaths have occurred from the heat.

Johnstown, Pa., July 2.—The maximum was 25 degrees. No prostrations have been reported.

York, Pa., July 2.—The official report of the readings at the local weather station shows that the mercury reached 104, equaling any previous record. The humidity was 44 per cent. In the center of the city the thermometer showed 105 degrees.

Lancaster, Pa., July 2.—The present hot wave breaks all local heat records for June 20 and July 1, and has thus far resulted in one death, besides many prostrations. The maximum was reached when sheltered thermometer reached 105. Dennis Sherry, aged 50, a laborer on the new Strasburg trolley line, while working near Englewood, was overcome and died in a few minutes, the coroner pronouncing heat the cause.

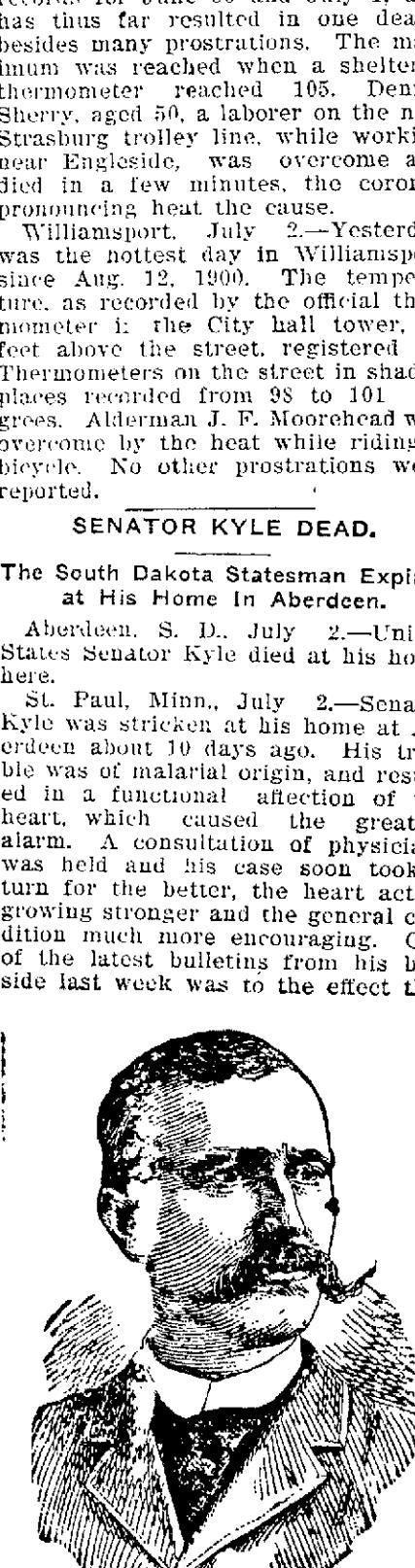
Williamsport, July 2.—Yesterday was the hottest day in Williamsport since Aug. 12, 1900. The temperature, as recorded by the official thermometer, is the City hall tower, 80 feet above the street, registered 96. Thermometers on the street in shaded places recorded from 98 to 101 degrees. Alderman J. F. Moorehead was overcome by the heat while riding a bicycle. No other prostrations were reported.

SENATOR KYLE DEAD.

The South Dakota Statesman Expired at His Home in Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, S. D., July 2.—United States Senator Kyle died at his home here.

St. Paul, Minn., July 2.—Senator Kyle was stricken at his home at Aberdeen about 10 days ago. His trouble was of malarial origin, and resulted in a functional affection of the heart, which caused the greatest alarm. A consultation of physicians was held and his case soon took a turn for the better, the heart action growing stronger and the general condition much more encouraging. One of the latest bulletins from his bedside last week was to the effect that



SENATOR J. H. KYLE.

he had passed the danger point and that his recovery would be certain, though slow.

The senator had a similar attack in the east some time ago, and was liable to a recurrence of the trouble. His health has not been robust for a year or so. His relapse was not expected, however.

Some Strikers Went to Work.

Scranton, Pa., July 2.—There was another defection from the ranks of the striking craftsmen. Seventy-one men, striking of them boiler makers, returned to work at the Cliff street shops of the American Locomotive works on the same terms as prevailed before the strike.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1901

XL-NO 15

## VAST COAL COMBINE,

By Sept. 1 Will Have Gathered  
In Big Bituminous Com-  
panies.

## CAPITALIZATION TO BE LARGE.

Retail Interests at Cleveland to Be  
Pooled Soon—Smaller Combines  
Have Been Getting Companies To-  
gether—East of Mississippi.

Cleveland, July 2.—The Leader was  
expected to say today:

"Before the first of September all  
the big companies producing bituminous  
coal will have been gathered into  
one organization, similar to the United  
States Steel corporation. The capitalization  
will be enormous, probably  
second only to that of the big  
steel trust."

"As an auxiliary to this movement,  
being carried on by the promoters of  
one of the constituent companies of  
the greater organization, a complete  
pool of all of the retail soft coal in-  
terests in Cleveland will be effected  
within the next 10 days, for which  
preliminary steps have about been  
taken."

"From what can be learned, work  
upon the big coal trust has been un-  
der way for a greater length of time  
than any of the other industrial com-  
binations.

Morgan Formed Combines.

"J. P. Morgan, the advocate of  
coalition, first started in with his coal  
combinations three years ago, making  
the first movements along the line of  
controlling the products of the Ohio  
and West Virginia fields. At that  
time he obtained complete control of  
the mining property in the Hocking  
and Shawnee valleys. In order to  
give an outlet for this coal he pur-  
chased certain railroad property, and  
this started the combination mania  
along the line of railroad ownership  
which has gone to extraordinary  
lengths."

"The proceedings in the present com-  
bination are similar to those display-  
ed in the formation of the steel trust.  
One year ago all of the coal proper-  
ties in the Pittsburgh district which  
ship coal to the lakes, were collected  
into one organization, known as the  
Pittsburg Coal company. About that  
time the same interests which  
ship coal from that territory down the  
river formed what has since been  
known as the Monongahela Coal com-  
pany, each being a combination of  
smaller companies, making an organi-  
zation of considerable importance.  
The desire to control other coal terri-  
tory in the same fashion that the  
larger companies might be easier  
handled by Mr. Morgan, has led to  
the selection in certain sections of  
confidential agents. As an outgrowth  
of this policy an organization was  
completed in Chicago 10 days ago  
known as the Illinois Coal company,  
which owns two-thirds of all of the  
coal land in Illinois and Western Indiana.  
About the same time it became  
generally known that M. A. Hanna  
and others in this territory had  
about completed the absorption of  
most of the coal properties in the  
Massillon district. This expected to  
be completed in the next 10 days.  
The West Virginia coal production is  
virtually owned by one company, the  
Fairmont Coal company, which in  
turn is the property of the Baltimore  
and Ohio railroad. The other inter-  
ests in the territory are all owned by  
the Norfolk and Western railroad, the  
Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, or the  
Pennsylvania railroad, all of which  
the Baltimore and Ohio now form  
practically one big railroad organiza-  
tion, being owned by one company.  
Now the Illinois Coal company, the  
Pittsburg Coal company, the Monon-  
gahela Coal company, the Fairmount  
Coal company, the Hocking Coal com-  
pany and the Massillon Coal company  
are all to be collected into one big  
organization, the name of which has  
not been selected. All of these will  
be operated from one general office,  
with, however, auxiliary offices in  
the immediate vicinity of the prop-  
erty and with one general lake ship-  
ping office in Cleveland. In this com-  
bination it is expected that the Pitts-  
burg Coal company shall be the central  
figure around which the others are  
grouped.

Also Coal Docks and Loading Plants.

"Along with this organization will  
go also the coal docks and fast load-  
ing plants that are now owned by the  
various coal companies, which shall  
hereafter make a part of the big orga-  
nization. This will include those  
which are located along Lake Erie,  
and also on the upper lake ports.

"The aim of all this is to effect a  
complete monopoly of the bituminous  
coal production in the territory east  
of the Mississippi and north of the  
Ohio and Potomac. To the accom-  
plishment of this end Mr. Morgan is  
said to have given himself without re-  
serve and will take it up as soon as  
he returns from Europe."

AGAINST NEWSPAPER PASSES.

Resolution Offered to Alabama Con-  
stitutional Convention.

Montgomery, Ala., July 2.—Delegate Reynolds, of Chilton, introduced a resolution in the constitutional convention providing that no newspaper in this state or representative thereof shall receive or accept a pass or other free transportation from any railroad company doing business within the state; that a newspaper, in the event that it or its representative receives or accepts and uses transportation or free passes, shall be fined not less than \$5,000 for each violation of this section, and that said railroad company who, itself or through its agent, issues to such person transportation shall be fined a

like amount for each violation there-  
of. He based the ordinance on the  
ground that the newspapers were rec-  
ognized as great instruments for the  
public good and that if they accepted  
passes they would feel under obliga-  
tions to the railroads.

## SOME NEWS IN BRIEF.

William H. Kimball, former pres-  
ident of the Seventh National bank,  
New York, denied that he was guilty  
of wrong doing in connection with the  
bank's failure.

Martin Lawrence, keeper of the  
prison in Frankfort, Ky., said he had  
frustrated a plot to release James  
Howard and Caleb Powers, who are  
confined in connection with the Goe-  
bel murder conspiracy.

The state of South Carolina institu-  
ted proceedings before the commis-  
sioner of internal revenue resisting  
the taxation of the state's liquor dis-  
pensaries as wholesale and retail  
liquor dealers.

Reports issued by the insular bu-  
reau of the war department showed  
that the imports of the Philippine  
islands for the calendar year 1900  
amounted to \$27,765,100 and the ex-  
ports were \$26,731,462.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock  
said that his department is consider-  
ing plans for the protection and ex-  
tension of forests in the United  
States.

Statistics compiled in Washington  
indicated that while European nations  
have greatly increased their imports  
of tea, the consumption of tea in the  
United States has remained nearly  
stationary in the past 10 years.

The empress dowager of China re-  
fuses to return to Pekin, fearing a  
trap, and has notified the grand  
council that the future capital of the em-  
pire will be Kai Feng Fu, in Honan.

The Cuban constitutional conven-  
tion will discuss the electoral law this  
week. General Wood, who has been  
ill, is improving.

Henry L. Weyoreck, of Lancaster,  
Pa., an employee of the Conestoga  
Traction company on the Lancaster  
and Strasburg line, was found dead  
from apoplexy on the turnpike near  
Englewood.

The movements for rapid transit in  
London are creating much stir, and  
it is believed that a satisfactory ser-  
vice will be given.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the smallpox  
quarantine has been raised. The 25  
days' siege cost the city over \$2,000.

At Bethlehem, Pa., the one hundred  
and fifty-ninth anniversary of the or-  
ganization of the Moravian congrega-  
tion was observed Sunday with spe-  
cial services, including the annual  
love feast.

At Yardley, Pa., Rev. Jeremiah  
Brandreth delivered a sermon to veter-  
ans of the Civil War in the Meth-  
odist Episcopal church.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., Martin Corri-  
gan went to sleep on the Central  
Railroad at New Jersey track and  
was run over and killed by a freight  
train.

At Johnstown, Pa., Michael Lavati  
was at the Cambria hospital horribly  
burned. In carrying a bucket of boil-  
ing pitch up a ladder he slipped and  
the mass literally covered his head  
and arms.

## NATIONAL GAMES YESTERDAY.

Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 1—First game.

Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 2—Second game.

Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.

New York, 6; Chicago, 4.

St. Louis, 10; Brooklyn, 8—10 inn-

## National Standing.

W. L. Pet.

Pittsburg ..... 33 24 .579

New York ..... 28 21 .571

Philadelphia ..... 31 26 .544

St. Louis ..... 32 27 .542

Brooklyn ..... 30 27 .526

Boston ..... 27 25 .513

## A SPASM OF CHARITY

IT OPENED THE HEARTS AND PURSES OF THE JERICHOIANS.

**Pap Perkins, Postmaster, Tells How the Contribution for the Needy Widow Was Started and How It Was Abruptly Closed by a Report From Lish Billings.**

(Copyright, 1899, by C. B. Lewis.)

The Widder Jackson, relief of Tom Jackson, had been one of its in Jericho for 15 years. She managed somehow to take care of herself until a long, lingering sickness came, and even then she suffered for care rather than let anybody know of her situation. It leaked out, however, and Jabez Thomas was one of the first to hear of it. He dropped into the postoffice one evening and told about it and then said to the crowd:

"Feller Citizens—if Jericho has a pernickety strong p'nt, it is charity. No man, woman or child ever yet called upon her in vain. It has bin our pride and our boast that we was a community with a heart to feel for the sorrows of others. Up there on the hill, as I



"GENTLEMEN," SAID THE DEACON.

Dev bin told within the last two hours, lies a poor old sufferin' woman, the widder of Tom Jackson. She needs food, fuel and medicine and has needed 'em for days, but now that we hev come to know it the heart of Jericho will give a mighty responsive throb and hasten to relieve her case."

There was a good deal of surprise over the statement, and everybody had said how sorry he was when Deacon Spooner rapped for order and said:

"Jerichoians, when Jabez Thomas talks about the charity of this community he makes a strong p'nt—a mighty strong p'nt. We all knew Tom Jackson for an honest, hardworkin' man, and his widder shall not appeal to us in vain. I for one shall esteem it a privilege to contribute to her benefit. Let us hear from Enoch Williams."

Enoch rose up and said that he used to go fishin' with Tom Jackson and that had he known of his widder been hard up he would have divided his last turnip with her. She was a good woman and a woman respected by all, and too much could not be done for her. As soon as reachin' home he would send his wife over to see what could be done, and of course his wallet was wide open for contributions. Hezekiah Davison wanted to say a few words also. He began to talk about the discovery of America and the pilgrim fathers, but Deacon Spooner choked him off and got him down to the outbreak of the civil war. He'd hev hung on there if he hadn't bin jogged ag'in, and it was a quarter of an hour before he got around to say that he was awful sorry for the Widder Jackson and wanted to be one of the first to prove his big heartedness. Four or five others had their say, and then Henry Schemerhorn held up a paper and said:

"As I take it, we are all of us ready and willin' to make up a little purse for the sufferin' widder?"

"We are," called everybody at once.

"Then there's nothin' to prevent. Be as in Jabez Thomas was first to make known the case, he should hev the honor of bein' the first to put his name down on this paper."

Jabez hung back. He said he was only a humble citizen and didn't want to put himself forward over others. While his heart throbbed and bled and bobbed around, he'd give way to Deacon Spooner and come in second.

"Gentlemen," said the deacon as he looked around in a lonesome way. "I hev bin a resident of Jericho less than 20 years, and I don't want to assume the privilege of an old pioneer. It's an honor to head that paper, but I doesn't claim it when so many better and older citizens are before me. I don't want to hurt nobody's feelin' by boostin' one man over another, but it do seem to me, under all the circumstances, that Squar Joslyn is the man to write his name first of anybody in Jericho."

The squar was red in the face as he rose up, and he didn't look a bit pleased as he said:

"While I may be the oldest resident of Jericho, nobody has ever heard me brag of it or thrust myself forward on that account. In signin' papers of this sort I hev alius bin satisfied to come in sixth or seventh, and it shall be so in this case. My heart is open, and my wallet is open, but I'd suggest that Moses Perkins head the list. I understand that he and the lamented Thomas Jackson used to ship butter and eggs on shares, and it seems appropriate that he should hev this great honor."

Moses got up and began to talk of George Washington and Bunker Hill, but Deacon Spooner rapped him down and held him to the case in hand. Then he tried to say somethin' about the glorious Fourth; but, bein' choked off ag'in, he took the paper and put his name down for 15 cents. He explained, however, that that was only a start—

and that his sympathetic heart could be depended upon to do as much as any other heart in Jericho. The paper went round, and men put down their names from 15 to 50 cents. Each one had an explanation to make. One was only thrown out a feather, but could be depended upon for \$100 if there was need of it. The sum of \$180 had bin raised and there was a general feelin' all through the crowd that Jericho was down herself proud when Lish Billings came saunterin' in. Deacon Spooner at once explained the case to him and added:

"Lish, you are known to be a big hearted man, and we all know you will be glad to contribute to such a worthy cause. Give us your name."

"I see," said Lish as he took the paper, "that you hev raised \$180 for a sick and distressed widder who has lived among us for 15 years."

"We've."

"And it's all goin' to be hers?"

"Every cent of it."

"And you want me to make it up to \$2 and do old Jericho proud?"

"What's it, Lish?"

"Well, you'll hev to excuse me. The widder don't happen to need the contributions of our throbbin' and sympathetic hearts. She died about an hour ago, and her sister is comin' down from Albany to bury her!"

M. Q.C.A.D.

## PAID FOR THE PICTURES.

Where the Money Came From That Settled the Bill.

"For diplomatic kindness I will never forget one man," remarked a well known sportsman of Pittsburg. "He certainly knew how to do the right thing, and although it didn't cost him anything it helped a crowd of us out of an embarrassing predicament for the time. A party of young fellows, myself in the number, were camping years ago on the Beaver river, not far from Rock point. None of us had much money after getting our outfit and the farmers got about all that was left in exchange for milk and butter. One day three of us decided to go up to the picnic grounds, and, just as luck would have it, we met a crowd of girls from our own town. It was a happy meeting all around until some fool girl suggested that we all get our pictures taken. To save our lives, the three of us boys couldn't have raised a total of 16 cents, but like true soldiers of fortune we decided to go ahead and trust to luck to meet the obligation."

"The artist eyed us rather querly and our hearts began to fall. After a whispered consultation I was delegated to take him aside and negotiate with him. I was authorized to stake everything we had, even down to our good names. I stated the case briefly but eloquently, and I must have made a good impression, for, when I had finished, he said it would be all right. The strangest part of it all to me was when he handed me a dollar bill."

"I know how it is myself," he said. "You want to put up a bluff before these girls. Just hand me the dollar for the pictures when I'm through."

"That was what pleased me, and I flashed that blif before the girls with the air of a magnate. It was just a month later that I learned from a brother of one of the girls that they had noticed our worried looks and had forestalled us by paying the photographer the dollar I flourished so proudly."—Pittsburg News.

## Too Hurried.

A "tenderfoot" who was trying his luck on a western ranch was at first horrified by the table etiquette which prevailed among his associates.

One day his feelings evidently came so near the surface that a cowboy whose performances with a table knife of unusual size had aroused the tenderfoot's amazement, paused with another knifeful of food half way to his lips.

"What's the matter?" inquired the cowboy with disconcerting promptness, in the tone of one who means to be answered.

"Ah—er—nothing," hastily responded the tenderfoot.

"Look here," cried the cowboy, with an accompanying thump of his unoccupied hand on the table. "I want you to understand that I've got manners, but I haven't time to use 'em—that's all!"—Youth's Companion.

## Something For Nothing.

Some time ago there appeared in several Paris papers an advertisement of an obscure fruit dealer, in which he offered to give a prize of 5 francs for the largest apple sent to him. Then fish caught at the bait with marvelous rapidity, and in less than a fortnight the advertiser had received enough fruit to stock his store for the season. Naturally he was glad to pay 5 francs for the largest of the lot, and just as naturally he kept all the unsuccessful specimens for sale from his shop. Besides, the advertising resulted in a large increase in his business.

## A Harsh Fate.

"Yis, poor chap," said Michael, "he had a hard toime av it. He ought to be glad he's dead. He never had none av the blessings av the rich. The only toime he ever rode in a carriage in his life was prob'ly he wint to his funeral."—Chicago Times Herald.

## Lucky Bingley.

"Bingley is a lucky man. His time goes right on whether he is waking or sleeping, sick or well."

"What is Bingley's business?"

"Watchmaker."—Ohio State Journal

English women are not supposed to read the daily newspapers. They take to the weeklies, and that is why London has a great number of that class of a high order.

In the sixteenth century it was customary in Germany to get up at 5 o'clock, dine at 10, sup at 5 and go to bed at 8.

## TREATMENT OF HAIR.

## How to Prevent Falling Out—Scalp Massage and Tonics.

Falling hair is one of the most common ills that attack us in spring, beauteous spring! Possibly it is a symptom of weakness, and as such should be treated by a tonic of iron, which the doctor will prescribe, says the Philadelphia Times. Outward treatment is also advisable. The hair should be washed regularly, but not too frequently, or it will become still more impoverished.

An excellent shampoo is made by melting a cake of pure castile or olive oil soap shaved into thin slices in a quart of boiling water. When the soap is thoroughly dissolved, the result will be of jelly-like consistency. Add to it one teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, and when cool perfume it or not, as preferred. Put the result away in a wide mouthed jar for use. For a shampoo wet the scalp with hot water and rub a small quantity of the mixture well into the roots. Rinse afterward in several waters, each one becoming cooler and cooler. Where dandruff is present a good shampoo consists of powdered borax, 2 ounces; powdered camphor, 1 ounce; boiling water, 2 quarts. Mix these ingredients, and when the mixture is cold bottle it for use, and rub a little of it well into the scalp every few days.

Scalp massage is a powerful auxiliary to hair health and is best performed by a specialist. It affords relief to nervous headache and neuralgia. A simple and efficacious hair grower is made from pure castor oil, 2 ounces, and eau de cologne, 16 ounces. If the spirit is of the proper strength, the oil is freely dissolved, and the solution is clear and beautiful, cleanly and safe. One of Sir Erasmus Wilson's famous tonics was the following: Tincture of cantharides, 3 ounces; oil of rosemary, 1 ounce; bay rum, 6 ounces; olive oil, 1 ounce. It is said that one ounce of rock sulphur broken into small pieces (not powdered) added to this lotion will retard the coming of gray hair. Then, too, the following quinine tonic is highly efficacious: Sulphate of quinine, half an ounce; bay rum, 16 ounces; oil of rosemary, half an ounce, and tincture of cantharides, 2 ounces. Dissolve these in enough spirits of wine to make the mixture smooth.

## How to Fricassée Chicken.

Put the chicken after it is cut in a saucepan. Clean the giblets and add them. Slice a medium sized onion and add it to the chicken; then put in two cloves. Pour boiling water enough over the chicken to just cover up to the level. Cover the saucepan; stand it over a brisk fire. When it has boiled 15 minutes, season the chicken well with salt and pepper; cover it again and set it back on the stove, when it will simmer slowly till very tender. Then add a pint of cream, and when it begins to bubble again thicken it by stirring in a heaping teaspoonful of flour, thoroughly dissolved in cream. If the chicken is not fat, add a tablespoonful of butter. Don't use salt pork. It hardens the chicken and detracts from its flavor.

## How to Braise Liver.

Skewer in shape and lard upper side of calf's liver. Put it in a pan with pork trimmings. Put in the pan one-third cupful each of carrot, onion and celery cut in dice, three peppercorns, three cloves, one bay leaf and two cupfuls of water. Cover the pan closely and bake slowly two hours. Uncover the pan the last half hour. Remove the liver to a hot platter. Make a brown gravy by adding flour rubbed in a raw potato over the pan, season with salt and pepper and strain the gravy around the meat.

## How to Pan Potatoes.

Cut raw potatoes in thin slices, put them in a baking pan, sprinkling each layer with salt. When the dish is nearly full, pour sufficient milk to cover the potatoes, and bake them in a slow oven about two hours. Stir them occasionally, taking care not to break the slices, and if the milk is reduced more than one-half add a little water, as there should be a good deal of moisture when the process is finished. This mode of cooking gives a peculiarly delicious flavor even to inferior potatoes.

## How to Remove Mildew.

Mildew linen may be restored by soaking the spots while they are still wet, covering them with fine powdered chalk, which should be well rubbed in. Obstinate spots of mildew will yield to the following treatment: Pour a quart of boiling water over two ounces of chloride of lime, strain this through cloth, then add three quarts of cold water. Let the mildewed article stand in this for an entire day. Then rinse thoroughly.

## How to Make Strawberry Croutade.

A croutade of fresh strawberries makes a delicious early spring dessert. Bake a sponge cake in a thick sheet and cut it into squares of about 3/4 inch or into rounds. Then cut smaller squares or rounds from these, leaving an opening of generous size in the middle of each. Fill this with strawberries, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve with a coil of whipped cream on the top of each.

## How to Preserve Cherries.

Stone and stem tart cherries, saving all the juice. To every pound of fruit allow a pound of sugar. Put the sugar and juice in the preserving kettle over the fire and when the sugar is entirely dissolved add the cherries. Cook until the syrup is very thick, then put into glass jars and seal.

## How to Make Rose Leaves Sachet.

Crumble dried rose leaves to tiny bits by rubbing them between the hands. Stir in equal parts of powder of orris root, bellotropae and rose. Mix well and use.

## How to Fry Sardines.

Open the box of sardines and pour off the oil into a clean frying pan. If needed, add a little Lucca oil. When the oil is quite hot, lay in the sardines and fry them quickly till brown. Have ready some neat, narrow pieces of buttered or dried toast, whichever you prefer. Lay one or more sardines on each. Sprinkle over some pepper and a little finely chopped parsley and serve very hot.

## How to Clean Zinc.

Zinc may be cleaned with a paste made of common whiting and ammonia applied with a woolen cloth. A last rubbing should be given with a piece of dry flannel.

## TABLE ETIQUETTE.

## How to Eat According to the Rules of Good Breeding.

Do not leave your spoon in your tea-cup. Crack the top off your egg instead of peeling it.

If you have bacon or fish, have a separate plate for your bread or toast and butter, but not when only having boiled eggs, which require very careful eating, by the bye, as nothing looks so nasty as yolk of egg spilled all over the plate and egg cup.

Do not sip your tea or coffee with a spoon.

Do not drain the cup.

For fish do not use a dessert knife instead of the fish knife. If there be no fish knife, use a small crust of your bread, but leave that piece of crust on your plate. Do not eat it afterward, as so many people do.

Do not be dainty and fringe your plate with bits of meat. Eat what you can and put any skin or bone on the edge of your plate in one little heap, which move down from the edge when you have finished.

Do not crumple up your table napkin. If you are only a guest for the day, do not fold it up, but if you are staying on and in a quiet household fold it up. If you are staying in a big house where everything is done "en grande," do not fold it up. Just place it on the table when you leave, as in rich establishments there are clean table napkins every day.

After eating it is well before you drink to wipe your lips, otherwise you leave a smoky mark on the glass.

Do notgulp liquids and bolt food.

Do not masticate or swallow audibly.

Do not pile your plate with food or grasp your knife, fork or spoon as if it were a weapon of warfare.

Do not crumble the bread by your side or drain your glass to the last drop.

On the other hand, do not be affected and eat as if an appetite were a crime, drink as if you were a dicky bird and hold your knife, fork and spoon as if they were redhot needles.

## How to Clean Clothes.

A saturated solution of borax and water rubbed on with a sponge, then followed by clear water, will remove a glaze, the result of wear, from black goods.

Borax is one of the best things for the removal of grease spots from woolen goods. A cleaning mixture of which it forms an important part is made by dissolving one ounce of powdered borax in one quart of boiling water and setting it aside to cool. When quite cold, add one ounce of camphor, and one is ready for use.

For some cleaning purposes the materials are commonplace articles to be found in every household. A cut raw potato may be turned to good account when you get mud stains on your black dress. The mud should be left to dry before any attempt is made to remove it. Brush it off as thoroughly as you can after it has dried and then if any stains remain rub the cut surface of a raw potato over the spots.

To remove grease spots from silk moisten the spots with chloroform and rub with a cloth till dry.

## How to Clean Embossed Leather.

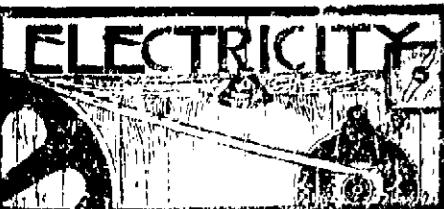
Turpentine is recommended by a woman who has tried it as a satisfactory cleaner for embossed leather. It should be applied with a soft cloth. This removes the stain, but slightly stiffens the leather, which must be made pliable again by rubbing briskly with crude oil. Use a very little oil and go over the piece with a clean cloth upon which there is no oil, as care must be taken to get all the surface grease off to prevent soiling the clothes.

## How to Serve Spinach.

After spinach has been cooked till tender set it in the oven to dry for ten minutes. After that cut it up and sprinkle with salt, pepper and a little dry mustard. Now add for each pint a teaspoonful each of oil and vinegar, dropping them in alternately. Stir the spinach well, so that the seasoning may reach every part, and serve on slices of toast. Either poached eggs or sliced hard boiled eggs may be placed on top.

## How to Make Sherbet.

To one quart of scalded milk grate the yellow rind of one lemon. After this mixture has become thoroughly cold strain it. Then to four cups of sugar add the strained juice of three lemons and four oranges. Mix this with the cold milk, add



## FROM A FIRE OF APPLE WOOD.

Through wild-swept sheets of driven rain  
The amber fire still was born,  
Like fire to dry wood it shone,  
With cups to tell the less, long.

And fragments of the fallen trees  
Burnt in the earth before me bright;  
The fire their captive spirit it is,  
Musing, I watch it take its flight.

How swift the flames of gold and blue!  
Up from the glowing logs aspirt!  
There yellow bird and blued flew  
And circled, each with wings of fire.

Now in the hearth light, on the trees,  
Stirs something to y and I have heard,  
Ah, is it not the summer breeze?  
Come back to us with sun and bird?

Poor summers, born again—to die!  
Quickly as they have come they go.  
See, where the ashes smoldering lie,  
The orchard floor is white with snow.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe in Atlantic.

## CARDLAND.

## The Games That Were Played In the Eighteenth Century.

After the advent of the house of Hanover the favorite games at court were "quadriple," an improvement of "ombre," and "commerce." The gains and losses of the kings and queens were, as a rule, restricted to 100 guineas, but on Twelfth Night it was customary for thousands to change hands. On one occasion Lady Cowper, a lady in waiting, refused for the sake of her children to take part in the game, as none sat down to the table with less than £200.

About the year 1740 a rage for "whisk," or whist, set in, but at first it was considered too wise a game for ladies to join in. Hume, the historian, never went to bed without his whisk, and even the great Johnson regretted that he had not learned to play cards. In 1742 "Horry" Walpole finds it absolutely necessary to learn "whisk," having waited in vain for its being left off. We find him in another letter threatening to build an altar to "Pan" to commemorate the escape of his charming Duchess of Grafton, who, it appears, had been playing cards in Rome when she ought to have been at a cardinal's reception, where the floor fell in and all the monsignors were precipitated into the cellar!

Cards were so very much in evidence in his time that even invitations were frequently issued and notes written upon the backs of playing cards, which on that account were usually plain, without any design. The chevalier's famous order to retreat at Culloden was written on the back of the nine of hearts.

A fresh attempt was made in 1730 to remedy the state of gambling in England by passing an act which provided that "any person keeping a house or other place to game in forfeits £200, half to the prosecutor and half to the poor of the parish," whereupon two ladies of title, Mordinson and Casselis, who keep open houses for gambling, claimed their privilege of peerage in order to intimidate the peace officers from doing their duty and suppressing the public gaming houses by them.—Longman's Magazine.

## Greeley's Awful Writing.

It is interesting to recall the fact that Horace Greeley left behind him a very frank criticism of the legibility of his own chirography. Being up town in New York one day, and wishing to send a telegram and also to get shaved, he entered a hotel and sent his dispatch. Then, passing into the barber shop, he sat down in a chair and (according to custom) was soon sound asleep.

Meantime the telegram had created a decided sensation. Mr. Greeley having thrown it down hastily on the desk and neglected to translate it. Nobody, from the manager down, being able to supply a legible equivalent for the mysterious characters, a messenger was sent into the barber shop with the score.

Waking with a start, and supposing that the boy had brought an answer to his dispatch, Mr. Greeley took the paper, scanned it for a moment, and then, with a look of deep disgust, piped out: "What blamed idiot wrote this?"

## Diplomacy a Fine Art.

Diplomacy is a fine art, and in its successful practice much depends upon the observation of social conventions. Some of the most successful diplomats seem to spend most of their time at dinners and parties, apparently doing nothing but enjoying themselves, but in reality serving well their countries.

In truth, the reputation of a country at a foreign court and oftentimes its welfare in important issues depend very largely upon the social abilities of its minister, for the man who is popular socially is very likely to drive a better international bargain than his unsociable brother. This is well understood at Washington, and the selection of a chief for one of our foreign embassies depends in no small part upon his social culture.—Edward Page Gaston in *Woman's Home Companion*.

## LESSON IN LOVE.

"I've noticed," said the observant girl, "that the big men are the most demonstrative in their lovemaking."

"Perhaps," remarked the wise girl; "but, after all, a girl should never judge a lover by his sights."—Philadelphia Record.

## A SUCCESSFUL CASE.

First Lawyer—I just concluded a very successful case.

Second Lawyer—Your client won, eh?

First Lawyer—Oh, no, but I got my fees!—Ohio State Journal.

Every decade brings shorter hours to those who merely work, but for those who would succeed there is no time to waste.—Saturday Evening Post.

Adam de la Hale, a troubadour, wrote the world's first comic opera in 1240 A. D.

## A FOLDING SCRAP BASKET.

## An Ingenious Contrivance For Home or the Traveller.

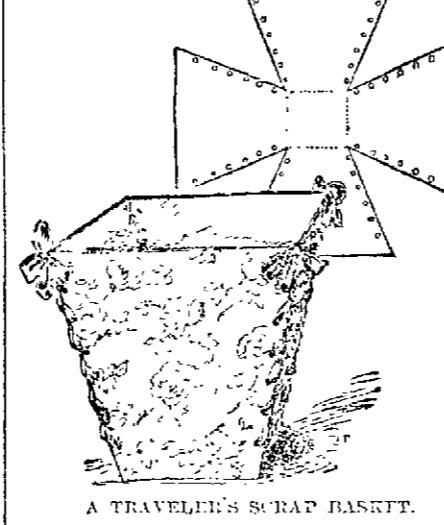
Among contrivances which the summer sojourner is likely to find conspicuous by its absence is a scrap basket.

Probably more than one of our readers has experienced the utter impossibility of packing a scrap basket in an average trunk, or, indeed, the packing of it in any way so that it will not be quite out of shape when it arrives at its destination. These people will undoubtedly appreciate the ingenious yet wholly simple design for a basket pictured and described by The Designer.

It is quite out of the question for a black and white illustration to present in true manner the dainty prettiness of this little article, which can be made to correspond with the dresser trimmings, or, if it is intended to remain long in one room, to match the furnishings or hangings of that room.

The basket may be made of any preferred dimensions, if about the same proportions are maintained as given in the diagram in the illustration. The foundation is bookboard, a very heavy kind of pasteboard. If the basket is small, the foundation may be all in one piece, as in the diagram, but for a larger one there must be a section of board for each side and a square for the bottom.

Denim is usually employed for the lining and cretonne for the outer covering, but if the maker be artist enough the covering may be of brown linen or white duck, hand painted with large sprays of flowers. When the basket is made in one piece a penknife must be drawn along the dotted lines shown in the diagram on the outside of the book board foundation before the covering



A TRAVELER'S SCRAP BASKET.

is put in place, so that the beard will bend along the line, but not break. Do not make the cut too deep.

For a large basket each side and the bottom are covered on one side with the cretonne and the other with the denim, the edges of the two materials being neatly slip stitched together. The sides are then joined to the bottom by a strip of strong tape or ribbon, being sewed to the lower edges of the sides and half to the edge of the bottom, this forming a kind of hinge. Now with a stiletto make eyelets along the sides, punching from the outside in ward and being careful to make the holes on adjoining sides exactly parallel. Lace the sides together with narrow ribbons and tie bows of wide ribbon at the top.

When it is desired to put the basket in the trunk until the ribbons and lay it flat. The pictured basket was covered with white cretonne figured with large pink and damask roses with their foliage. It was lined with green denim. Rose colored ribbons were used to lace and decorate the sides.

## One of the Latest Fads.

One of the latest fads of the summer season comes from England and has been introduced there by the Dukes of Marlborough, says *The New Idea Magazine*.

The duchess has always had a particular fondness for wearing very high collarettes. She has now introduced a combination of high collar with low neck gowns to be worn in the daytime in warm weather. The bodice is cut slightly decollete and drawn up through a piece of lace around the neck with a narrow piece of ribbon to correspond in color with the collar, which is made of velvet and lined with thin white muslin and finished off at the back with a chou. With this combination is worn



DECOLLETE WAIST WITH HIGH STOCK.

a broad crinoline, also of velvet and made with straps over the shoulders. These high collars with low-neck gowns are to be very much in vogue this summer for garden parties, driving and all outdoor fashion fetes. They are remarkably stylish and very becoming.

## APPETIZING BEEF.

## How to Prepare Toothsome Dishes From Cheap Cuts.

An excellent way to prepare a beef brisket is as follows. Procure a four or five pound beef brisket. Separate the fat from the lean with a sharp knife, leaving a portion attached around three sides. Stuff this pocket with a forearm of a cupful of fine bread crumbs mixed dry, with a half teaspoonful of white pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of mixed sweet herbs and a pinch of mace. Melt a half tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, simmer in it a heaping tablespoonful of minced onion. When it is tender, stir in the prepared bread crumbs, mix well together, take from the fire and stir in one beaten egg, spread in the pocket and sew the open edge. Wrap the brisket in a floured cloth, tie, plunge into a kettle of boiling water. When it again reaches the boiling point, draw back where all can boil gently for three to four hours. Select a meaty piece of brisket.

A rolled rib roast a la creole is a delicious, savory preparation of beef. Select the meat and have it rolled the day before you wish to cook it. Prepare a marinade of the juice of one large lemon, three tablespoonsfuls of olive oil, four tablespoonsfuls of finely minced onion and a dozen whole peppercorns in a graniteware pan large enough to easily accommodate the beef. Lay the roast in and leave for two hours, then turn it over and leave for two more hours. Turn again and leave for the night, first rubbing the edges well in the marinade. Next morning turn once more and leave until ready to cook. Of course the meat should be kept in a cold place. Allow ten minutes to the pound for roasting. After placing in the dripping pan throw over it a cupful of boiling water, sprinkle with a heaping teaspoonful of salt and place in a hot oven. Baste with a cupful of boiling water mixed with the marinade in which the meat has lain, then strain and lightly salt. Ten minutes before the meat is taken from the pan baste over it a tablespoonful of butter, drizzle a tablespoonful (scant) of flour over the top. Increase the heat, and as soon as the flour froths and browns place the meat on a hot platter. Garnish with little bunches of water cress.

## How to Use Leftovers.

A tablespoonful of stewed tomatoes left over from dinner may be saved and added to the roast beef gravy of tomorrow. The half cup of peas left from today's dinner may be added to the breakfast omelet and thus convert a plain omelet into a slightly one. Water in which rice is boiled should be put away to mix with milk for the children or may be added to a cream soup.

A cupful of cold boiled rice may be added to your breakfast muffins or waffles, making them lighter, more easily digested and more palatable.

## How to Cream Codfish.

To prepare it in the old fashioned way shred a cupful of the fish fine, being sure to remove all the pieces of bone. Cover it with cold water, bring it to a boil and strain. Return it to the pan, add a level tablespoonful of cornstarch and a heaping tablespoonful of butter and cook for three or four minutes without browning, stirring constantly. Then add one cupful of milk and cook until it thickens, turn in one cupful of cream and serve at once on toast. This can be varied by serving a poached egg on the top of each portion.

## How to Cook Green Vegetables.

All green vegetables should be boiled in salted water. A pinch of carbonate of soda will make them retain their color. They should never boil a moment longer than is just necessary to cook them; then they should be drained at once. Fine ragouts may be made from vegetables only if a few mushrooms are added. Potatoes and onions, one or two tomatoes, an apple, a few peeled mushrooms with plenty of seasoning and some milk or water make a good vegetable stew.

## How to Cook Clams in Bechamel.

Put two level tablespoonsfuls of butter in a frying pan; when hot, add one tablespoonful of finely chopped onion and cook to a light brown; add two level tablespoonsfuls of flour; stir and add one cup of milk and one-half cup of clam juice that has been sealed out and skinned. Stir until thickened and add 24 finely chopped clams; cover the pan and cook for ten minutes; add one beaten egg, stir one minute, remove and serve on buttered toast.

## How to Preserve Eggs.

The following recipe is given by a woman in a country place, who has used it with success for many years: Three gallons of soft water, one quart of slackened lime and one quart of salt. If perfectly fresh and kept in a commonly cool cellar, the eggs can be put in a pickle in the spring and kept for use the next winter.

## How to Serve New Cabbage.

For most appetites cabbage can be improved by parboiling it in two waters before the final boiling in order to remove some of the flavor. It is a good idea to put a small piece of soda in the first water. New cabbage is especially delicious if cut into large pieces, cooked in this manner and served with a rich cream sauce.

## How to Make Cheese Ramekins.

To make cheese ramekins melt a half cupful of grated cheese in a double boiler. Season it with a saltspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika and a tablespoonful of milk. When it is smooth, spread it on narrow strips of bread that have been dipped in milk and egg and fried in butter.

## Two Percheron Stallions



NONERQUE, 443II, &amp; CYPRIEN, 44550.

Will make the season of 1901 at The Dalton Stock Farm, 1½ miles northeast of Dalton, Ohio.

NONERQUE (443II) was imported by Bell Bros. in January, 1901, is a dark iron grey in color, stands 17 hands high, very growthy, has extra good bone, and when developed will weigh 2,000 lbs.

CYPRIEN (44550) was imported by Bell Bros. in January, 1901, is a jet black in color, has very heavy bone, and when developed will weigh 2,000 pounds. He is an ideal Percheron.

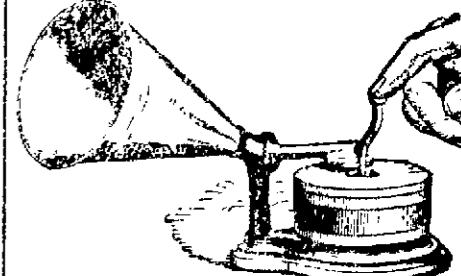
TERMS to either horse:—\$10.00 to insure a foal 10 days old. Care will be taken but will not be responsible.

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erlin's cigar Stand (Hotel Conradi),  
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North Mill street.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.  
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1901.

It is a lively period of politics in Virginia at present, for not only is a constitutional convention in session, but there is also a vigorous fight in progress over the Democratic nomination for governor, to be elected this year, and the senatorial vacancy, arising in 1905, is beginning to be considered. The term of John W. Daniel expires on March 4 of that year, and the current opinion in Virginia seems to be that General Fitzhugh Lee will be a candidate to succeed him.

In spite of the excellence of the motives which inspired the agitation which resulted in the abolishment of the army canteen, there is little doubt but that an attempt will be made to secure a reversal of the present law when congress meets again. Wholesale desertions from the various army posts and from the Brooklyn navy yard are causing a great deal of annoyance to the government. Scarcely a day passes but several desertions are recorded. The abolition of the canteen is said to be the principal cause. Incidentally it is said that there is more drunkenness among the sailors and soldiers than when the canteen was in existence, for now rum is bought by the wholesale and of a very bad quality. It is needless to mention the result.

Yesterday at Detroit with thermometer registering 98 degrees in the shade, Congressman J. J. Lentz and Mayor Sam Jones, addressed the national social and political conference. Mr. Lentz discussed the question "Should political reform precede social and economic reform?" "Are political parties necessary, or are they obstacles to progress?" was Mr. Jones's topic. Mr. Lentz showed that political reform should precede any other kind of reform, even dress reform. Mr. Jones proved beyond a shadow of doubt (to anyone listening) that political parties are "obstacles." But what was the use? The audience was thinking about cold drinks "How to sleep in hot weather" and "Are clothes absolutely necessary to morality?" would have been subjects fraught with greater interest.

The extreme indifference manifested by the Democrats at Saturday's primary election can indicate but one thing—their satisfaction with the present administration of county affairs and their endorsement, to an extent, of the Republican nominees. The situation is made singularly plain by the fact that the votes of Massillon and Alliance were the smallest ever polled, and the vote of Canton only 595, as against 2,200 in the spring of 1900. While on general principles it is undesirable that people should lack interest in primary elections, the indifference in this case is a matter of congratulation. Most of the retiring officers have left records difficult to excel and their broad policy has left no jealousies or room for reasonable contest. It is safe to assume that these conditions will be continued by electing to office all of the Republican candidates.

## INSULAR PROSPERITY.

The American Colonial Bank of Puerto Rico, of which Edwin L. Arnold, of Massillon, is cashier and executive head, has had a prosperous year and the statement of the president to the stockholders for the twelve months ended April 30 contains several interesting facts in relation to business conditions on the island. The document says in part:

"Puerto Rico has not yet recovered from the effects of the hurricane of August, 1899, and until the crops of coffee and tobacco equal or exceed crops harvested prior to such date, there can be no material increase of wealth in the island."

"The sugar crop for this year is yielding very satisfactory results, and it is said that the prospects of a heavy coffee crop, to be harvested during the fall months, on plantations that have received proper attention since the hurricane, were never better."

"The production of sugar will probably be greatly increased, within the near future, by the erection of several large 'Centrals' on the island and the cultivation of the lands about them, which will be made productive by the introduction of extensive irrigating systems."

"We are thus led to believe that there is to be an almost immediate improvement in our conditions, which we hope may provide us with opportunities to further increase our operations, resulting in larger profits."

"Since our last report there has been a decided improvement in the character

of our business, and while the prosperity of the island has not equalled our expectations, we are confident that substantial gains have been made in the right direction, and that with bountiful crops during the coming season of coffee and tobacco prosperity for Puerto Rico is assured."

## The Prayer Before Gettysburg.

General Daniel Sickles told a story illustrating the tenderness of President Lincoln's heart as well as his faith in Providence and his beautiful optimism.

After Sickles had been wounded at Gettysburg he was removed to Washington, and the president called on him at the hospital. When the general described the battle and the awful slaughter, "Lincoln wept like a child."

"While the two armies were converging," said Lincoln, "I went into my room and prayed as I never prayed before. I told God that if we were to win the battle he must do it, for I had done all that I could. I went from my room with a great load lifted from my shoulders, and from that moment I never had a doubt as to the result. We shall hear good news from Grant, who has been pounding away at Vicksburg for so many months. I am in a prophetic mood today, Sickles, and I say that you will get well."

"The doctors do not say so."

"I don't care, Sickles, you will get well," persisted the president.

And that afternoon General Sickles goes on to say, a telegram was received from General Grant announcing the fall of Vicksburg. His own recovery soon followed.

## Matrimony In Gilbert Islands.

Women of the Gilbert Islands being merely regarded as cattle or any other property, writes Arthur Inkersley in The Overland Monthly, the matrimonial knot is easily tied and just as easily untied. If a man fancies a girl, he seizes her by the hair of the head, wherever she may be, despite her protestations, and drags her away to his home. Her resistance is not often serious, the pretense of refusal being due to the coquettishness inherent in the sex. When the couple reach the house of the groom, a wedding feast is furnished forthwith, to which all the immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom are invited. But an acceptance of the invitation implies the contribution of some viands to the entertainment. Matrimony is attended by no further ceremony than this. When a husband grows weary of his wife, he simply orders her to leave him, and if she does not he turns her out of doors.

## To Found a Model Town.

A gigantic scheme is afoot to found a great model industrial town in the Eastern part of the country, where shall be gathered a variety of manufacturers and an army of employees under social conditions, the town and manufactures to be organized according to the most approved business methods, with the highest regard to the physical and intellectual welfare of its residents. Fifty years ago a medicine was founded which also had in view the welfare of humanity. This was Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a remedy famed the world over for its cure of dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, belching, insomnia, biliousness, nervousness and malaria, fever and ague. As a strengthening tonic and blood purifier it is unequalled. A trial will certainly convince you of its value.

## Cure for Cholera Infants—Never Known to Fail.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days' time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. CURTIS BAKER, Bookwalter, O. For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

## ALL SHOULD SAVE MONEY.

## The Effect of a Savings Account on a Man or Woman Who Wants to Succeed.

Let it be said of you that have money in the bank. It improves your standing and makes happy those dependent upon you. There is no better place to save your money than in the PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa., where it earns 4 per cent. interest, without any bother or trouble to you—works night and day, 365 days in the year, no holidays. You can bank by mail. Write for our new book, giving full information—sent free. To all new depositors our little Savings Bank Free, Prudential Trust Company, Penn and Center avenues, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Massillon, July 2, 1901:

## LADIES.

Flanigan, Mrs. Martin, Miss Madge Horton, Miss Jennie Millard, Mrs. Belle

## MEN.

Adams, W. L. Kromer, John Anderson, J. B. McLean, L. C. Bassett, Will. Robison, Wm. E. Bell, W. A. Snyder, S.

Bengtner, Chas. Tiffany, J. A. Binger, John M. Watson, F. M.

Everett & Moore.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

Louis A. Koons, P. M.

## Heartburn.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow, and especially if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided.

For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly, Rider & Snyder.

A decided improvement in the character

of our business, and while the prosperity

of the island has not equalled our expec-

tations, we are confident that sub-

stantial gains have been made in the

right direction, and that with bountiful

crops during the coming season of coffee

and tobacco prosperity for Puerto Rico is assured."

## SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

## Fifty Years' History of Presbyterian Church.

## STORY OF FIRST CHURCH.

Dates are Uncertain, but Some Facts are Well Known—Founders of the Second Church—First Elders and Trustees—History of the Sunday School Choir and Various Societies.

The semi-centennial service conducted at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning was attended by a large congregation, including a number of people from out of town. The Rev. J. F. Clokey and the Rev. Dr. John Barrows, president of Oberlin college, officiated at the regular service and at the communion service following the sermon. Miss Gwendolyn Benedict and Eugene Rigdon were received into the church on profession of faith, and Mrs. S. O. Egert, Miss Egert and Algernon Egert, of St. Paul, were received by letter.

The sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Clokey was an interesting history of the Massillon Presbyterian church from its founding up to the present time.

"It may be well to remind you," said Mr. Clokey, "that it is the Second Presbyterian church that is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. This implies that there has been a first Presbyterian church. But of this first church we know but little, there being no records either of its organization or its location. However, we know that in 1829 there were Presbyterian services held in Perry township, and that at that time there were several Presbyterian families here, some of them belonging to the church in Canton. Aided by these families, the Rev. James B. Morrow, of Canton, grandfather of Dr. Morrow, the oculist, preached frequently in the carpenter shop of Daniel Myers, on State street in Kendal.

"One result of these services was the erection of a church in the woods between Massillon and Kendal sometime during 1830-31. Though under the control of the Presbyterians, it was frequently used by other denominations. While we do not know the exact date of the organization of this church, yet we have records of the fact that Austin Allen and wife, Joseph Heckman and wife and Mrs. Anna Sandham were dismissed in May, 1830, by the Presbyterian church in Canton in order that they might join a church to be organized in Massillon. It is also known that Joseph Heckman was ordained an elder June 1, 1834, so the church was probably organized sometime between 1830 and 1834. The meeting of the organization was presided over either by the Rev. T. M. Hopkins, of Canton, or the Rev. Elijah Buck, who resided in Massillon for a short time. In 1836 the Sunday school was raised nearly \$3,000.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE LADIES' MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Sunday school was organized in 1851, under the superintendence of Frederick E. Platt. Subsequent superintendents have been Joseph Heckman, Joseph K. Russell, James Neal, D. P. Pratt, Isaac Ulman, E. A. Jones and C. E. Archer, the present incumbent. Since 1876 the Sunday school has raised nearly \$3,000.

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The Ladies' Missionary Society was organized soon after 1880, by Mrs. Fry, the Presbyterian president, with nine members. The first officers were Mrs. Bailey, president; Mrs. E. Chidester, vice-president; Miss Flora Young, secretary; Emily Brainard, treasurer.

THE CHURCH SOCIETIES.

For a quarter of a century the Ladies' Aid Society has paid the salaries of organist and assistant: it has spent several thousand dollars on the inside decorations of the buildings, including new carpets, pews and cushions, walls, ceilings, etc. The society has just presented the church with sixty new hymnbooks.

THE CHURCH SOCIETIES.

Work among the young people of the church was organized by the sessions in 1882. This work continued for several years in an unorganized form, when in 1887 it was organized with many of the features of the Y. P. S. C. E. In 1889 it was finally organized as a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Under the auspices of the C. E. society a mission school was organized on Columbian Heights and was held first in the pavilion in Oak Knoll park; then in a couple of rooms on the Heights, and finally a building was erected for the purpose on land the use of which was donated by Mr. J. W. McClymonds. Here the work was carried on until 1900 when it was finally abandoned. A Junior Christian Endeavor society was organized in 1892 and was conducted for a number of years under the care of Mrs. C. B. Heckman. There is also the Monday Evening Circle, Young Men's Club and Kings Daughter's Circle.

THE CHOIR.

The original choir was organized under the leadership of F. E. Platt. Among those who served longest and most prominently were Mrs. Harriet Doddridge, John Ryder, Mrs. Della McClymonds, Mrs. Ida Phillips and William Simpson. The present choir includes Miss Marian Bartruff, organist; Miss Jessie Russell, Charles Stelling, Miss Lynch, Carl Wagner, Charles Snyder and Kent Yost.

Mr. Clokey said in closing: "I pray God that fifty years hence this church may still be reaching out and saving men. I want to thank a kind Heavenly Father for his grace that has here been manifested; for the hearts that have been anxious enough about the work to pray at midnight; to labor at a cost to self, even to shed tears of desire for His blessing. We are grateful for the souls saved, characters formed, truth preached, faithfulness shown, and we can all say with the psalmist—"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless His holy name."

An interesting feature of the service was the reading of a letter from Mrs. Jane Chidester to her pastor, telling of her love for and interest in the church of which she is the oldest living member.

DR. BARROWS'SERMON.

Oberlin's Distinguished President Heard Sunday Night.

In spite of the oppressive heat of Sun-

Heron was stated supply for two years and three months: J. F. Clokey, pastor four years.

During that period the church has been served by 20 elders, 45 trustees, and has received into membership nearly 1650 members. Joseph Heckman served 26 years as elder; Francis Strobel, 13 years; C. E. Archer, 5 years; E. A. Jones, 4 years; C. F. Snyder, 14 years; Wm. Fetzer, 3 months.

When the second church was organized H. B. Hurlburt bought the property of the first church, from those who then owned it, fitted it up for church purposes and presented it to the trustees. On November 30, 1852, the present building was contracted for and was ready for occupancy by the next summer.

The church building was used for all purposes until 1879, when Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt, who had so generously aided the new organization, built the chapel as a memorial to their adopted daughter, Jane McCurry, who had been a member of the Sabbath school in its early days. They furnished the building, ready for use. The building was dedicated October 29, 1879, on which occasion Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt were present, accompanied by Mr. F. E. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., the first Sunday school superintendent, and by several prominent Cleveland Presbyterians, who came as their guests.

In the summer and fall of 1883, Mr. Nahum S. Russell built and presented to us the rear room, occupying the angle between church and chapel, for the use of the primary department of the Sunday school, church kitchen and other purposes.

BEQUESTS.

Bequests to the church have been made as follows: 1873, \$1,000 from Mrs. Lousia Lind to be used as a building fund; 1880, \$300 from Jacob Smith to be applied to the education of young men for the ministry; 1888, \$200 from Mrs. Lydia Teller for a permanent fund, the interest only to be used; 1892, \$200 from Mrs. Catherine Jacoby to be used by the trustees where most needed; 1893, \$3,000 from Mrs. Esther Russell. This amount with accumulated interest constitutes the building fund.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.  
Discovered this Week by Independent  
Investigators.

Louis A. Koons, jr., is spending his vacation at Put-in-Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly, of Cleveland, are visiting in the city.

Albert Dearinger, of Streator, Ill., has arrived for a visit of two months with relatives.

Edward Harrold and Miss Minola Harrold, of Mt. Eaton, visited Massillon relatives on Sunday.

Charles Alcorn left on Monday afternoon for his home in Salem, N. J., where he will spend the summer.

Mrs. R. A. Dutton, of Clinton, Ia., is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. A. McLaughlin, in Thorn street.

Miss Elsie Klein, of Cleveland, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Goodhart. Miss Klein is a niece of Mr. Goodhart.

David Jones, John Clark and Harry Hardy left on Sunday for New York, where they will this week take passage for England.

Mrs. E. P. Wise and daughters, of Somerset, Pa., are guests of Mrs. Nellie Haverstack, at her East South street residence.

Mrs. Mary Foreman and Miss Jennie Foreman, of Wilmot, are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Spidle, in Wooster street.

Miss Martha B. Mong and Miss M. E. McMillen left Monday night for Colorado Springs, where they will spend a number of weeks.

The Columbia hotel at Ravenna was badly damaged by fire last night. The loss, which will reach \$1,000, was covered by insurance.

C. J. Fortenay, of Letterkenny, Pa., is visiting friends in and about Massillon. Mr. Fortenay formerly owned a farm east of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kessel and son Herman, of Crystal Springs, spent Sunday at the home of the former's parents. Mr. and Mrs. George Kessel, in this city.

John Davis, of Dell Roy, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David George, Monday. Mr. Davis lived in this vicinity twenty-seven years ago. He left this morning for Clinton.

The Holcomb Club danced at Meyer's lake Monday evening. Among the guests were Miss Fannie Morgan, of Norwalk; Mrs. Schwartz, of Norwalk, and Mr. Morse, of Columbus.

Miss Essie King, daughter of Recorder Fleet H. King, of Zanesville, who has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Mildred Kinney, has returned home, accompanied by Miss Kinney.

August Walker has returned from Chicago, where he is employed in one of the rolling mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the mill having closed down for the summer.

As the broker's office conducted by T. E. Drake will be closed throughout July, New York and Chicago stock market quotations will not appear in THE INDEPENDENT during that time.

The Rev. Joseph Eyler, of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of Lorain, died Sunday evening, after a lingering illness, aged fifty-nine years. He had been in charge of the church at Lorain since 1884.

"We caught a hundred pounds of fish," remarked William Hodnot, who has just come up from Zoar, "but the weather has been so hot that most of the fish died in the box." Mr. Hodnot was at Zoar for two weeks.

The plant of Pollock & Company, of Youngstown, manufacturers of steel plant and furnace machinery, was destroyed by fire Monday night, causing a loss of \$150,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Samuel J. Williams, of this city, and Miss Bessie B. Eckroade, of East Greenville, were quietly married on Sunday evening at the First M. E. parsonage by the Rev. Dr. John L. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will live in Massillon.

Mrs. G. W. Baker, residing two miles southeast of the city, sustained scalp wounds and other injuries Sunday morning in West Tremont street. The horse hitched to her dairy wagon scared at a Pennsylvania train and upset the wagon.

Mrs. Leah Davidson was arrested at East Liverpool and sent to her home in West Virginia, Monday. She had escaped from a house which was quarantined for smallpox, and had traveled from Wellsville to East Liverpool in a crowded street car.

Nellie B. Hardy, for three years a deputy in the office of County Recorder W. Alling, at Akron, is under arrest on a charge of sending threatening letters to that official. She was discharged a month ago because she abused other women clerks, it is claimed.

Mrs. L. Young, of 38 Weber street, Monday reported to the police that \$31 was stolen from her property Friday night. She said the money was mainly in bills. She wrapped them in a newspaper and laid them among the springs of her bed. Saturday morning the lock of a door was broken, the wrapper lay on the floor and the money was gone. Her watch, lying upon a bureau, was not touched.

Chas. Goulden, section foreman of the C. L. & W. railway at Freeport, is in bed as a result of a savage assault by George Burris, last Friday. For the same reason Burris is in the Harrison county jail. Burris was a section man under Goulden. While the two were crossing a bridge below town, Burris struck Goulden a murderous blow below the head with an iron bar, knocking him from the bridge to the water below, where he would have been drowned if help had not been near. Burris was given a hearing, was bound over to court in the sum of \$500, and was taken to jail.—Uhrichsville Chronicle.

Chester A. Allen, a native of whose

mysterious disappearance was published in Monday's INDEPENDENT, was found by his father in the care of a party of campers between Navarre and Bolivar, and taken to his home in Canton Monday evening. Shortly after his companions left him on the towpath Sunday morning, he was taken violently ill, and in this condition was discovered by persons camping in the vicinity, who took him to their camp and cared for him. The boy was too sick to give any information regarding himself, but his new friends heard of the searching parties along the canal and reported his whereabouts. It is supposed that the boy was overcome by the intense heat.

## MONTHLY REPORTS

## Only Six Building Permits Issued.

## SHOULD HAVE BEEN MORE

The City Clerk Says People are not Particular About Observing the Ordinance—The Arrests Numbered Thirty-seven, Four of Whom were Runaway Boys—No Light Outages

—The Rainfall.

Six building permits were issued by City Clerk Seaman during the past month. The aggregate value of the property for which the permits were taken out is given as \$6,600. "These permits, however," remarked Mr. Seaman, yesterday, "do not by any means represent the building of the town. I see buildings going up all around about which I have never heard. The police have probably been too busy to ascertain whether permits have been taken out by all builders."

The city ordinance plainly says that a permit must be taken out by every person erecting a structure, and a severe penalty is attached.

## ARRESTS OF THE MONTH.

There were thirty-six arrests during June. Four of the persons arrested were runaway boys. There were many fighters. The drunks were not quite as numerous as usual.

## NO LIGHT OUTAGES.

The city clerk states that the police reported no street light outages in June. Usually the outages of a month amount to many hours.

## THE RAINFALL.

The June rainfall is registered as 4.17 inches at the pumping station of the Massillon Water Supply Company. The rainfall of the same month last year was 2.87.

## NEARBY TOWN NEWS

## CAMP CREEK ITEMS.

CAMP CREEK, July 2.—Children's day services at the Cross Roads last Sunday were largely attended. The exercises were well prepared. A pleasing address was given to the children by the Rev. Mr. Berry.

The Camp creek bicycle league has had several collisions during the past week. John Ott had a narrow escape from being killed; Clarence Snyder was thrown from his wheel, his arm being badly fractured; Luke Landian wrecked his front wheel by running into Charles Rannels.

C. M. Poorman has completed his flag stone walk leading from the road to the house. The work was performed by three bricklayers from Massillon.

People in this vicinity are complaining of the weather. The temperature in the sun, Monday, July 1, reached 114 degrees.

The festival held at West Lebanon last Saturday night was largely attended by people of this vicinity.

Fred Kipper has secured a position in the Canton rolling mill.

## WORK ON NAVARRE LINE.

Massillon Laborers Having Their Names Placed on Payroll.

A number of Massillonians went to Canton Tuesday morning to have their names placed on the list of workmen who are to construct the Navarre line. About sixty persons have thus far been engaged. It is expected that the laying of the tracks and rails will be commenced July 5. The construction of the loop at Meyer's lake has given employment to all of the men available.

## WORKED IN A MANILA SALOON.

William Huff Returns to Massillon After a Long Absence.

William Huff, who lived in this city seven years ago, has returned. The past several years Mr. Huff spent in Manila, where he was employed as a bartender in an American saloon. Mr. Huff says that the saloon business is as profitable in Manila as in American cities.

## OBITUARY NOTICES.

DR. JOHN EISWIRTH.

Michael Eiswirth, of West Main street, has been notified of the death of his brother, Dr. John Eiswirth, at a hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Eiswirth fell down a stairway, last Thursday, sustaining a fracture and other injuries to an arm. Blood poisoning caused death. Dr. Eiswirth was the father of Miss Anna Eiswirth, who spent the winter here.

MRS. SARAH PORTER.

J. H. Webb Saturday received notice of the death of his aunt, Mrs. Sarah Porter, in Philadelphia. Mrs. Porter will be remembered by the older citizens as Miss Sarah Zeigler.

WALTER HICKOX.

Walter Hickox, aged 58 years, died at the state hospital of pneumonia, Saturday. The body was sent to Aurora, O. for burial.

Chester A. Allen, a native of whose

## MANY IDLE MILLS

## Nearly Forty Thousand Men are Idle.

## HUNDREDS DIE FROM HEAT

Deaths in New York and Brooklyn Number Over One Hundred and Twenty-five—Eleven Killed by One Bolt of Lightning in Chicago—Fire Raging in West Virginia City and Water Supply is Exhausted.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—[By Associated Press]—The great strike of the iron workers is now on, and it bids fair to be one of the most protracted and stubborn on record. The actual extent of the strike is not yet known, but at least thirty-five thousand men, twenty thousand of whom are skilled workmen, are involved. The following is a list of the mills closed: Union street mills, Etna Standard steel mills, Bridgeport, O., 2,500; Midland steel mills, Muncie, Ind., 1,000; Old Meadow rolling mill, Scottsdale, Pa., 400; Saltsburg rolling mills, Saltsburg, 300; W. Dewees's wood mills, McKeesport, 1,000; Cambridge iron and steel mills, Cambridge, O., 400; Canton rolling mills, Canton, O., 250; Chartiers iron and steel mills, Carnegie, 300; Dennison rolling mills, Dennison, O., 350; Dresden iron and steel mills, Dresden, O., 300; Falcon iron and nail mills, Niles, O., 450; New Philadelphia mills, New Philadelphia, O., 700; Piqua rolling mills, Piqua, O., 600; Reeves iron mills, Canal Dover, O., 750; Struthers iron mills, Struthers, O., 400; Corning steel mills, Hammond, Ind., 300; Lautman steel mills, Paulton, 200; Hyde Park iron and steel mills, Hyde Park, 350. Total, 11,605.

Non-union sheet mills: Apollo iron and steel mills, Vandergrift, 3,600; Kirkpatrick mills, Leechburg, 550; Wellsville plate and sheet iron mills, Wellsville, O., 400; Scottsdale iron and steel mills, Scottsdale, 550. Total, 5,100.

American Steel Hoop Co., 14,000: independent plants, 27 in number, 5,000. Total number of men involved in strike, 35,750.

## DYING BY HUNDREDS.

## Deaths and Prostrations Increase at an Alarming Rate.

NEW YORK, July 2.—[By Associated Press]—The mercury stood at 88 at 8 o'clock this morning, one degree higher than at the same hour yesterday. Not a breath of air was stirring between 2 and 8 o'clock this morning, and the suffering, especially in the tenement districts, has been intense. Up to 8 o'clock fourteen deaths of adults had been reported in this city, and seventeen in Brooklyn between midnight and 9 a. m. So many horses have succumbed to the heat that the delivery of provisions and ice has been greatly interfered with, adding to the general discomfort. The number of deaths in the two cities during the past five days, due to heat, is about 125.

WASHINGTON—The weather bureau bulletin says local rains and thunderstorms will furnish temporary relief in the lower lake region, the upper Ohio valley and the mountain regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia, but there are no indications of a permanent break in the country generally, east of the Rocky mountains.

## KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.

WARREN, O., July 2.—[By Associated Press]—Rolla Hawkins, a farmer living near Newton Falls, shot and killed his wife yesterday, then turned the gun on himself, inflicting a serious, but not fatal wound. Jealousy was the cause. Hawkins was arrested.

## A BIG ORDER.

NEW YORK, July 2.—[By Associated Press]—The Carnegie Steel Company has received an order for twenty-five thousand tons of steel plates to be used in the ship yards at Belfast. Only a short time ago British shipbuilders at Belfast ordered twenty thousand tons.

## RESUME WORK.

DAYTON, O., July 2.—[By Associated Press]—Many machinists of the National Cash Register Company returned to work today, under the agreement made in Washington on Monday.

## COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Judge McCarty Renders a Decision in the Case of Mock vs. Bowman.

CANTON, July 2—One hundred marriage licenses were issued by Probate Judge Angst during the month of June. On Monday a permit to marry was issued to Chas. A. Henry and Sarah Black, of Massillon.

The body of Fred Lefrink, who was drowned at Meyer's lake Sunday afternoon was found Monday forenoon a short distance from the place he went down. Lefrink was 28 years of age and a stonemason by occupation, but for several months had been employed at Shertz & Fry's livery stable. His parents reside in Cleveland, and he leaves a wife and one child.

The work of laying the foundations for the new hotel on the site of the old Saxton block was commenced Monday.

MONDAY—Thermometer 102 at 1 o'clock. Four deaths and fourteen prostrations up to 1 o'clock.

CLEVELAND—Two deaths and one prostration reported so far today.

## CITY BURNING DOWN.

## Huntington on Fire and Not a Bit of Water.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 2.—[By Associated Press]—The city is suffering from a water famine. The pumps at the water works are broken and the reservoirs are empty. Many workingmen are thrown out of employment by the stoppage of factories. To add to the horror of the situation, the Adelphi hotel, in the middle of the city, is on fire, threatening the destruction of the whole city.

PHILADELPHIA—The thermometer at noon stood at 100, one degree higher than yesterday at noon. The Baldwin locomotive works and Dottson carpet works have closed on account of the heat. Twenty-five deaths are reported and one hundred prostrations. One hospital has one hundred cases. Hospital ambulances are inadequate and furniture vans are used.

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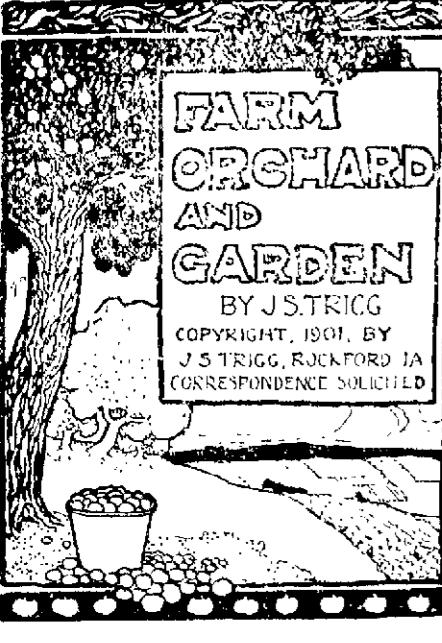
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PHILADELPHIA—The thermometer at



The crop of cotton planted this year is reported at 27,500,000 acres.

The little red revenue stamp will be taken off from the milk check on the 1st of July.

A man but rarely plants a balm of gilead, silver poplar or cottonwood tree near his home but he lives to regret it.

A pneumatic cotton picker operated by power has been successfully tried. It sucks the matured lint from the plant.

Nobody can afford to eat broilers at 60 cents per pound but the farmer who raises the chick and the rich man in the city.

Some people seem to enjoy spending borrowed money just as much as though it was their very own. This seems queer.

When you have fruited the strawberry bed two years, plow it up. It is easier to start a new bed than it is to renovate the old one.

You will have a better colt to let the mare run in the pasture for three months, but if you must work her don't let the colt follow her.

An eastern agricultural paper of note states that clover hay is worth in the state of New York the sum of \$12 per ton to plow under green as a fertilizer. This seems hard to believe.

What is most sorely needed in this country is a newly invented buck-saw or garden hoe which will possess the same fascination for the 15-year-old lad as does the baseball bat.

The strawberry crop of this country represents a value of about \$80,000,000 a year. Not one man in 20 raises this berry, when nearly all might if they would.

We incline to the opinion that the uniform color and shape of the Polled Angus cattle are worth about \$5 per head where a man is feeding a carload of them for beef.

In Australia a breed of cats is being developed which become the natural foe of the rabbits and which are doing more to exterminate the pest than any other agency yet tried.

Portland cement at \$1 per barrel would revolutionize modern architecture. Wizard Edison announces that a recent discovery of his will enable this cement to be sold at this figure.

A Michigan peach grower offers a reward of \$5 for the discovery of a single weevil in his large peach orchard. There is a hint here to men who try to raise apples in competition with blue grass.

Bad smells around a creamery will always reach to New York, for there is one thing which is as accurate as a well regulated thermometer, and that is the nose of the expert taster of the big cities.

We have the report of a Vermont creamery, and it shows that its patrons received 68 cents per hundredweight for April 4 per cent milk. The western creameries made a better showing than this.

The top grafting of Duchess with Melinda and the sowing of the seeds of the apples thus produced are recommended as the most practical way for South Dakota to secure a reliable winter apple.

All shade and fruit trees should be trimmed to the extent of removing all dead and distorted or wrong growing limbs at least. We prune and trim even more than this to insure symmetry and beauty of shape.

Agricultural department statisticians estimate the annual damage done to the wheatfields of this country by the Hessian fly at \$40,000,000 and that done by the chinch bug to the several cereal crops at \$300,000,000.

When a man of the farm marries in haste, he has a better opportunity to repent at leisure than the man in town. He has all day in the cornfield to chew over the rag and think what an ass he has made of himself.

Even a full crop this year of cereals and meat producing animals is not likely to materially lower present prices. Labor is everywhere employed at good wages and must be fed with the best that the farm affords.

A good deal of transplanting may be done successfully during the wet June days. Beets, cucumbers, melons, strawberry and raspberry plants may all be then safely transplanted if care is taken to take plenty of earth with each plant.

**FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN**  
BY J. S. TRIGG  
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J. S. TRIGG, RACCORD, ILL.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

**NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE**

The month of May, just passed, was unique in the fact that there was not where the writer lives a particle of electrical display or disturbance, something which we never knew to happen before.

Happy is that man who is not confronted with the agricultural problem of being compelled to apply so many dollars' worth of fertilizer to his land before he can hope to secure any sort of a crop.

One western county maintains a county farmers' institute and has monthly gatherings the year round. The summer meetings are given picture turn, and the system is one to be commended.

Existing prices for farm products, if continued, will justify a still higher valuation of farm lands. Land which will bring in the owner a net return of \$5 per acre for a series of years is worth \$100 per acre as an investment.

Sir Walter Siemens estimates that the power generated at the falls of Niagara and mostly going to waste represents a horsepower equivalent of that obtainable from all the coal mined and consumed in the whole world.

Let the small boys on the farm go to the circus and celebrate the Fourth, as boys like to. Don't forget that 40 years ago you got up at 3 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth to try those fire-crackers. There has been no change in the boys.

It will please the grangers of the west to learn that Mr. Phillips, who lives in a little one story cottage at Evanston, made enough out of his corn deal so that he can move into a brownstone front on Michigan avenue if he wants to.

June extras are going into cold storage at about 20 cents, a marked advance over the prices paid a few years ago, when 15 and 16 cents was considered a good price for June creamery butter.

The improved methods of refrigeration which almost perfectly preserve the June butter flavor are largely responsible for this advance. The margin be-

tween June and January butter is now very small.

One of the richest men whom we know, speaking of wealth in its largest and best sense, is a man who only owns a little 40 acre farm. He has health, a wife and children of whom any man might be proud, keeps a little fine stock and poultry, farms his land well and gets the best crops. He is a reader and thinker, and his life is broad and useful. He could not be happier had he 1,000 acres.

Don't feel yourself with the promise that when you have made your pile you are going to lay off and enjoy yourself. When you get ready to lay off, if you ever do, you will have lost the capacity for enjoying anything save hard work and the making of money. Happiness in living very fortunately is given to men in daily installments and cannot be banked and checked out all in a lump at some future and far-off time.

Southern Missouri is not likely to develop into the "home of the big red apple," as was so confidently expected a few years ago. Insects, blight and fungus diseases have so affected the orchards of that section that the owner of a 2,800 acre orchard there located pronounces the attempt at commercial orchardizing a total failure. The two most promising new apple sections of the country are northern Michigan and Idaho.

A writer in a Minnesota paper states that the prairie chickens of that state will hatch out two broods this year, the spring weather having been so favorable. This is a mistake. This bird rarely ever brings off more than one brood in a season unless the first setting of eggs is destroyed in some manner. The quail will often in the latitude of Missouri bring off two broods in a year, but the ruffed grouse and the prairie chicken never.

We would like to know whether or not it would be possible, and, if possible, profitable, to domesticate the common wild pea of the north and grow it as a field crop. There is no doubt that it is a valuable legume and under favorable conditions in its wild state produces a heavy crop of fodder of just the kind which is needed on every stock farm. Have any of our readers ever had any experience with this plant? If so, we will be glad to hear from them.

The fear was expressed at many of the horticultural meetings last winter that the apple trees of the west and northwest were in special danger of injury by the cold of the winter because the trees carried nearly all their leaves into and through the winter. This fear seems not to have been well founded, for apple orchards never came through a winter in better shape. Possibly an exemption from a very low range of temperature during the winter may have had something to do with their good condition.

It takes more skill to make good cheese than it does to make good butter. Butter making is reduced to a science, while cheesemaking is still largely done by guess. The principal trouble lies in the curing of the cheese, most of it being cured in too high a temperature. The fancy and high priced foreign made cheese is made of no better material than forms the base of our American cheese. In fact, some of the best brands of foreign cheese are made of partially skimmed milk, and foreign success lies almost wholly in the matter of skilled and scientific curing of the product.

Even a full crop this year of cereals and meat producing animals is not likely to materially lower present prices. Labor is everywhere employed at good wages and must be fed with the best that the farm affords.

A good deal of transplanting may be done successfully during the wet June days. Beets, cucumbers, melons, strawberry and raspberry plants may all be then safely transplanted if care is taken to take plenty of earth with each plant.

#### WHAT MAY SHE DO?

We are asked to state what sort of work a woman may properly be allowed to do on the farm. No answer we might give could be wholly satisfactory, for much depends upon the woman herself. Her nationality, her education and social environment. Some women are physically strong as strong as any man. Others are physically weak, unfit for toil. It has always seemed to us that when a woman cared for her home and family in all the varied duty which come under a homemaker's duty she had done about all that could reasonably be expected of her. If, however, she be young and strong and there be no little children to hinder and she feels like doing it (and that last proviso), there is no objection to her assisting her husband very materially in the lighter forms of farm work. For instance, the poultry yard and the garden may very properly be assigned to her; she may properly assist in the milking of the cows and look after the young and weak things on the farm, the little lambs, pigs and calves; she may ride the sulky plow, attend to the marketing of farm products, keep the farm accounts and do the buying for the establishment. In a word, if able and willing, she may do any sort of work up to that point where the doing of it will not impair her sense of womanly refinement and delicacy and make her less a lady by the doing of it.

Work which would convert her hands into calloused and deformed appendages she should not do, for, while the fly white hand is under farm conditions for woman a dream and not a reality, still when we see a woman's hand as large and coarse as that of her husband we know one woman at least has been forced out of her proper place. Every woman must settle this question for herself. The American woman may grow fruits and vegetables, care for bees and poultry, milk cows and feed calves and pigs and still suffer no loss of social prestige or position, provided that in the doing of it all she retains her womanly grace and refinement, in which respect we think that society as a whole is very generous and considerate. Outdoor work to a reasonable degree would do much for the physical development of the American woman, but in doing it she should be no less a lady than she is now.

#### BOTH BENEFITED.

A good friend of ours takes exception to our recommendation to the man who had a naturally ill tempered and ugly horse to get rid of him and says that we are unfair to the man to whom such horse may be traded or sold. Not altogether. There is a great difference in men in the matter of handling cranky horses. We once owned a good mare whose only fault was that when we had to load a small creek on our way to the field she would always balk when in the middle of the stream and kick the front end board out of the wagon if she could. This became very annoying and tried our patience to the extreme. A neighbor who did not have to cross creeks every day and who considered himself one of the elect so far as his eternal happiness was concerned offered to buy the mare, knowing just what her failing was, and he kept her for years as a useful farm animal. We got rid of a nuisance; he got a good horse. Nothing wrong about that.

Two or three leaves from a rose geranium added to crab apple jelly while it is cooking will, it is said, impart a delicious flavor.

A pinch of powdered ginger added to cranberries in cooking will bring out the flavor. They should not be stewed to a jam, but kept separate, looking more like candied cherries.

For a vegetable puree either young turnip tops or even young fresh nettle tops are recommended. They are cooked in the same way-boiled-rubbed through a sieve and added to cream.

Salsify (oyster plant) is excellent if soaked in vinegar and water, then dipped in oil, sliced and heated in white sauce. Bake in shells, having sprinkled grated cheese and bread crumbs over the top.

Italian dried peas are popular still in Great Britain under the familiar name of peas pudding. The vegetable is soaked overnight, then boiled, rubbed through a sieve and sent to the table with the addition of a little thick cream.

#### Size of Propellers.

"The small size of the screw," says a boiler maker, "is not due to the perception of any inventor of its greatest effect as compared with a larger one, but purely to accident. When I first engaged in the machinery business, screws for steamers were made as large as possible, it being the theory that the greater the diameter the higher the speed. A vessel was placed on Lake Erie with a screw so large that it was deemed best to cast each blade in two parts and then weld them together. During a storm all these blades of the propeller broke at the welding, reducing the diameter by more than two-thirds."

"To the surprise of the captain the vessel shot forward at a speed such as had never been attained before. Engineers then experimented with smaller propellers and discovered that they were much more effective than large ones. Had it not been for that accident we might have gone on using large blade screws to the present day."

#### To Make a Glass Cutter.

A glass cutter can easily be made with an ordinary mapping pen and a small piece of carbondium, or carbide of silicon. Cut off a part of the nib to form a small tube. Fit a crystal or part of one of carbondium into the tube, take it out again and dip one end in acetone or any other cement and replace it. Next wind a piece of fine wire tightly around the tube and part of the handle and fix it in a notch cut in the latter. Put it aside for a day to allow the cement to harden. A glass cutter made thus will do its work as well as the expensive diamond and a great deal better than the ordinary wheel cutter.

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#### Chased Brass.

Chased brass goods such as are generally known as Benares work are easily cleaned in this way: Wash in hot soapsuds and dry thoroughly. Cut a lemon and with it rub the brass. When it looks clean, rinse in warm water, dry and then polish well with a piece of chamois skin. Chased work should never be cleaned with any kind of powder.

#### Royal Baby Powder.

When Edward VII was born, on Nov. 9, in the second year of Queen Victoria's marriage, every one at Buckingham palace went wild with delight. Bells rang and guns boomed with glad tidings all over the kingdom. Douglas Jerrold, amid the roarings of the orchestra, said, "Dear me, how they do powder these royal babies!"

#### IT STAGGERED THEM.

Employee in a Department Store  
Were Dazed by a \$1,000 BILL.

There was one division of one of the largest department stores along Sixth avenue that suspended business for half an hour one day last week. A woman bought some handkerchiefs and a pair of towels. The clerk footed her bill, 49 cents, and the woman laid a paper bill on the counter.

The clerk, a girl, looked at it hastily. It read \$1,000. She had never seen a thousand dollar bill before in her life, and the amazement it caused made her speechless. With her mouth open in wonder she made out the check, showing that 49 cents was to be taken out of \$1,000. The girl who acts as cashier fell back in her chair when she saw the bill. She didn't have change for it, and after gazing at it in wondering admiration for a moment she rushed out to find the manager. He asked for the customer who had offered it, and the girl led the way to where the woman was waiting. The clerk had recovered from her surprise enough to point out the customer.

The manager said, "Madam, what did you buy?" The woman named over the small articles.

"What did you give the clerk?"

"I gave her a dollar bill."

"No; you gave her this, and it is worthless," the manager said sternly.

Perspiration stood out on the woman's face as she looked in wonder at the bill. She fished a dollar out of a handbag she carried and paid. By that time she had figured out an explanation. She has a son attending a business college, where they have mock transactions in business and paper to look as much like money as the counterfeiting laws of the country will permit are used. The clerks had been so stunned by the big figures that they did not see that it was not money at all, but a fake bill.—New York Herald.

#### CULINARY CAPERS.

If parsley is wrapped up in a piece of wet cheesecloth, it can be kept for some time.

Nutmeg is much used by the Italians when cooking spinach, as it is said to bring out the flavor of the vegetable.

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## VERY LARGE CLASS.

Ninety Young People Go to First Communion.

## AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The Class is Composed of Fifty-three Girls and Thirty-seven Boys—The Rev. J. C. Ford Presents His Resignation to the Congregation of the Baptist Church—Notes of Other Sunday Services.

The members of a class of ninety-three girls and thirty-seven boys, went to their first communion at St. Joseph's Catholic church at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning. High mass was celebrated. The Rev. J. F. Kuebler conducted the services. At 10:30 there was low mass, and vespers and the benediction were held in the afternoon. The members of the class are:

Laura Caroline Deville, Elizabeth Christina Fierstos, Mary Emma Brown, Ellen Welsh, Ellen Mary Bechtel, Agnes Cecilia Tully, Luu Anna Spuhler, Rose Mary Beiter, Mary Mathilda Ehmer, Esther Anna Volkmar, Stella Smith, Anna Lee, Mary Hagan, Emelia Augusta Tritschler, Mary M. Urshel, Regula Barbara Barth, Lor Mary Trissel, Emma Trissel, Alice Anna Eagan, Clara Eleonor Kegler, Mary Celestia Fox, Helen Georgiana Whitman, Gertrude Anna Haag, Elizabeth Driscoll, Annie E. Hurley, Helen Hurley, Bertha M. Wetzel, Ottilla Frances Wetzel, Grace Brugh, Alfreda Elizabeth Kief, Anna Mary Ryder, Loretta North, Agnes Florence Smith, Helen Alice Pottmann, Edna May Clemeutz, Helen Louisa Schworm, Hermina Erma Breckamp, Sadie Elizabeth Hay, Mary Anna Hammersmith, Mathilda Mary Haag, Esther Fleming, Helen Wolf, Teresa Marg. Hans, Mary Emma Gavron, Anna Katherine Powers, Henrietta Eckroad, Rosa Irene Wantz, Cordelia Henrich, Mary Katherine Kessel, Florence Bartholemey, Edna Louise Slicker, Eleanor Frances Huwig, Mary Castle, William Holland Robert Gannon, Per Lee Senn, Albert Edward Wantz, Herbert Wallenhorst, Alfred Augustus Panyard, Herbert Louis Miller, Michael Joseph Hackett, Oscar Fred Sonnhalter, Alfred C. Heiman, Thomas McGuire, Henry Joseph France, William Jacob Hollander, Joseph Nolan, John Stephen Meining, John Patrick Brady, Clement McGlynn, Oliver Owen Vogt, Clarence Felix Claus, Alfred Philip Heiman, Herbert Frederick Schott, Julius Joseph Bevington, Elmer Eugene Clementz, Raymond Thomas Kern, John Bartholomew, Paul Erle, George Henry Eckstein, Charles Andrew Eisenbrey, Ewald Schrader, Oliver Boron, Roy Henry Wetzel, Frank Fred Dolsky, Frank Anthony Myers, Albert George Snyder, Joseph Andrew Donant, Raymond Lorenzo Foltz, George W. Schuler.

## THE REV. MR. FORD'S RESIGNATION.

The Rev. J. C. Ford Sunday presented his resignation, to become effective July 14, to the Baptist congregation. Action will be taken on the resignation at the next monthly business meeting of the congregation. Mr. Ford has accepted a call to a Cleveland church.

## COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Glassblower Attempts Suicide at the County Infirmary.

CANTON, July 1.—George Daubenmeyer, an inmate of the county infirmary, cut his throat last Saturday, while in a delirious condition, and only prompt action saved his life. In addition to the wound in his throat, he has a number of severe cuts in his breast, all having been made with a dull knife. Daubenmeyer, who is a glassblower from Muncie, Ind., had only been at the infirmary a few hours when he attempted to end his life.

According to the county treasurer's books, there are two hundred and eighty-two saloons in Stark county, and with five or six exceptions all have paid the semi-annual Dow tax, due in June. Treasurer Smith will today take steps to collect from the few saloonkeepers who have not paid, and if not promptly settled their saloons will be closed.

William Kurtz, charged with bigamy, was taken before Justice Reigner Saturday. The prosecuting witness, however, failed to appear, and the court dismissed the case. Mr. Kurtz said he has taken position in Canton and expects to make it his future home.

Both factories of the Dueber works closed on Saturday for a two weeks' vacation.

Judge McCarty has decided that the bill of sale be set aside and the property be divided among the general creditors in the case of T. S. Clymonts against James M. Clark and others. Clark issued a bill of sale of saloon property to the Sandusky Brewing Company. He afterwards went into bankruptcy. The action was brought to set aside the bill of sale. The defense gave notice of an appeal, and appeal bond was fixed at \$150. Attorneys Hemperly & Howells represented the plaintiff, and Judge Albaugh, Baldwin & Young the defendants in the case.

By the explosion of a gasoline lamp in the grocery store of F. E. Marburger, in West Tuscarawas street, Saturday afternoon, a fire was started which resulted in the loss of \$2,500 on goods and building. Mr. Marburger, the proprietor of the store, was engaged in filling a gasoline lamp on the first floor and an amount of the fluid ran over the lamp. There was no light near and Marburger had no thought of danger. Around him were several holes in the floor which had been made to allow scrub water to

escape. In the cellar was a lighted lamp and the gasoline ran through the holes and exploded. In a flash the room up stairs was filled with flame and Mr. Marburger had a hard time in getting out without being burned.

## DROWNED AT THE LAKE.

## Fred. Lefrink Leaps From a Row Boat

CANTON, July 1.—[Special]—Fred. Lefrink, in the employ of Shertzer & Fry, liverymen, of this city, until last Saturday, was drowned at Meyer's lake at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Lefrink had been drinking heavily for some time past, and on Saturday notified his employers that he would work for them no longer. Sunday afternoon, accompanied by a man and boy, whose names have not yet been learned, Lefrink went out on the lake in a row boat. After reaching deep water, Lefrink leaped overboard, knocking one of the oars out of the boat, and rendering the occupants of the boat almost helpless. Three times he rose to the surface, but his companions were unable to reach him. A third time he went down, and all efforts to find the body, up to 11 o'clock this morning, proved unavailing. Lefrink, who came to this city from Cleveland, was married, but had not lived with his wife for some time. Relatives have been notified of the affair.

## MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING.

## Fears that Former Massillon Boy was Drowned Sunday.

CANTON, July 1.—Chester A. Allen, son of John Allen, formerly of Massillon, with four or five companions, started for Zoar on Sunday morning, where they expected to camp out for a week or more. While riding on their bicycles on the towpath of the canal, between Navarre and Bolivar, young Allen complained of being tired, and told his friends to ride on, and he would follow him as soon as he had rested a little. The boys went on to Zoar and busied themselves with setting up their camp, the paraphernalia for which had preceded them. Becoming alarmed at Allen's continued absence, his friends rode back over the route to the point at which they had left him, but failed to find him, and nothing had been heard from him up to 5 o'clock Sunday evening, when the teamster who hauled the camp equipage left. It is feared he ran his bicycle off the towpath into the canal and was drowned. The boy's father started for Zoar at 8 o'clock this morning.

It is easier to keep well than get cured. DeWitt's Little Early Risers taken now and then will always keep your bowels in perfect order. They never gripe but promote an easy, gentle action. C. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

## Itching Scalp.

## Scald Head and the most Violent Forms of Eczema and Salt Rheum Promptly and Thoroughly Cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

Among small children, scald head and similar itching skin diseases are most prevalent, and the worst feature is that these ailments, which are apparently trivial at first, almost invariably develop into chronic eczema if neglected.

There is but one treatment that physicians are unanimous in recommending for scald heads and eczema, and that is Dr. Chase's Ointment, the great antiseptic healer. It promptly stops the distressing itching which accompanies these diseases and positively produces a thorough and complete cure.

Mr. J. H. Grant, 716 Joseph Chapman avenue, Detroit, Mich., writes:

"For three years I have been troubled by an intense itching on my body. So terrible was it at times that I could get no rest night or day. I tried all kinds of ointments and blood purifiers, but could get no relief. Mr. H. A. Nicolai of 379 Division street recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment. A few applications stopped the itching and I have felt nothing since."

## Baby Eczema.

Mr. F. S. Rose, of 133 Sixteenth street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

"Our baby boy suffered for some time with that wretched eczema, and we were unable to find anything to cure or even relieve his pain. A few applications of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment stopped the itching and healed the sores, and a bright, natural skin now takes their place."

50 cents at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by E. S. Craig.

## FOR EXCURSIONISTS.

## PICNICKERS ETC.

We placed on sale today,

## Zinn's one night Outfit Case and Lunch Box combined.

Regular price 50c, now

## 25--CENTS--25

Just the thing for a couple of days outing.

## Plenty of Bathing Suits,

## Negligee Shirts, Belts, etc.

## Doll's Hat &amp; Shirt Store

4 East Main Street.

## HATS AND THE COIFFURE.

## Low Hairdressing and the Consequent Abandoned Collar.

The low coiffure has become an accomplished fact with the Parisienne, although it is difficult to realize that she has abandoned the knot gathered high on the head, which is so chic and so well becomes the majority of women.

But so it is. For day wear she adopts a middle coiffure, the hair mostly gathered into a knot of small curls and puffs, not tying too close to the back of the head, and in the evening, at theater and restaurant, the hair lies in a heavy coil or loop on the nape of the neck.

This, of course, means the abandonment of the collar, and all the summer dresses, excepting, of course, the tailor costume, are being made with no collars at all except a transparent piece of lace, the top of the chemisette being drawn up close to the throat with a threading of ribbon. Such a mode is eminently becoming to the French woman, who is usually inclined to be high shouldered and short necked, but how will it fare with the American, with her longer and more swanlike throat? However, the fat seems to be that the hair is to be dressed low and the collar must go.

In pretty printed muslins and cauzes Marie Antoinette styles find latest favor, and with them go those flat plateau hats wreathed with flowers, with shepherdess bows falling on to the hair behind. The newest idea is to border



NEW HATS FOR THE NEW COIFFURE. the extreme edge of the brim with a fringe of flowers, a notable example being a flat blue straw, wide brimmed and bent down back and front, with a fringe of the "wee modest crimson tipped" daisy round the edge, a small wreath of the same round the slight elevation, which does duty as crown on these plateaus, and a bow of black ribbon, with long ends falling behind. The three-cornered directoire shape also prevails, with no trimming save a large chou in the center of the front and an enormous ostrich plume falling over one side.

Gathered chiffon forms the foundation of many toques which are in the tricorne shape, rather small, and draperies of lace compose others.

In the more practical hats come those of the clever "shirt waist" and "tailor" varieties, the smart "runabouts" and "short back" sailors.

## The Summer Curtains.

The use of lace curtains in summer seems to be a question of locality, remarks The Household. In large cities curtains are usually taken down in May and are not put up again until October. Scorching sunlight is very injurious to fine lace. With the general use of screens curtains at the windows are not a summer necessity, and many object to them on the ground that they obstruct the free passage of air. This is more especially the case in cities, where fresh air is at a premium. There are cool suburban places where one may indulge one's fancy for window draperies. Curtains of muslin or some of the newer sorts of dainty serins, known by a number of names, answer the decorative purpose of lace and at the same time look more harmonious with simple summer arrangements.

Just How to Do It.

The best way to chop an onion when you want a very little is to simply peel it down, take off a slice, cut it across one way, then the other way, and it comes off in little squares. In this way the onion is chopped without soiling a board or chopper, says Good House-keeping.

## Fashion's Echoes.

Demidecolletage and elbow sleeves are the smart things for day gowns.

There is no doubt that low styles of coiffure are to be fashionable.

Some of the prettiest sleeves show the undersleeve effect only at the elbows, where the sleeve is slashed and filled in with a lace or mousseline puff.

Traveling dust coats of black taffeta have a place in the fashionable summer outfit. The prettiest are tucked nearly all over.

The empire style is particularly attractive in lingerie.

The new millinery would seem to be perfectly flat and round, keeping its place on the head by bandeaux.

Belts and sashes of ribbon will play an important part this season.

No garment surpasses the tasteful shirt waist.

Fancy bows are one of the season's fads and show great variety.

The trim little pique stock solves the puzzling question of neckwear for the shirt waist in a most happy way. The stock part is made of rather heavy white pique, and the small ties match or harmonize with the waist.

Faint, delicate perfumes are preferred this year.

## DOE WAH JACK

## Any Kind of Fuel

Round Oak Furnaces burn any kind of fuel, give great heat, and hold fire 12 hours with wood, 24 hours with coal. All of the fuel—the gases from the fire and the black smoke—is consumed, an economy of fuel impossible without the characteristic principle of Round Oak Furnaces.

**Round Oak Furnaces**

are very easy of operation and require but little attention. They are made of the best materials, constructed by skilled workmen, thoroughly inspected before shipment—and guaranteed without reservation to give entire satisfaction.

Send for our free furnace book.  
Estate of  
P. D. BECKWITH,  
Dowagiac, Mich.  
Makers of Beckwith's Round  
Oak, the most famous  
furnace in the world.

Round Oak Furnaces are for sale in  
Massillon by A. J. Paul.

Round Oak Furnaces with outer casing removed.

AVOID THE HEAT AND DUST  
When You Go East by Traveling via D. & C., the Coast Line.

The new steel passenger steamers leave St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Cheboygan and Alpena four times per week for Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, New York, Cincinnati, and all points East, South and Southeast.  
A. A. SCHANZ, G. P. A.,  
Detroit, Mich.

## WE WANT YOUR TRADE!

We want to sell you a

## PIANO

We do not ask you two prices for a piano, and then drop, or sell you a *LOW GRADE* for a *HIGH GRADE*. We ask you a reasonable price, and sell you a piano for what it is.

## THE PRICE DOES NOT MAKE THE GRADE,

it is the *TOE* and *WORKMANSHIP* of a piano that gives it value, and settles its grade, which takes years of experience.

## We Cannot be Beat in Prices and Terms.

Others Ask: We Ask:  
\$185.00 \$123.00  
210.00 139.00  
250.00 150.00  
275.00 170.00  
300.00 195.00  
325.00 210.00  
375.00 235.00  
450.00 295.00

## THE SIMPLEX PIANO

Player is the easiest working player and the simplest in construction, easily attached to any piano.

## MEUSER BROS., PIANO MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS,

88-90 N. ERIE ST.

Next to New Armory.

MASSILLON, O.

## Special Low Sale

for

## .10 DAYS..

I make the following astonishingly low prices on my stock of goods for 10 days:

Coaster Brakes, were \$5 to \$7, now \$4.00 to \$6.00

Single Tube Tires, former prices \$2 to \$5, closing out price, \$1.00 to \$4.00

Inner Tubes, Best makes, worth \$1.25 and \$1.75, to close, 75c to \$1.25

Oil Stoves, Tinware, Grateware, Gas Fixtures, Garden Hose, and everything in my stock at the very lowest prices

FIREWORKS!! of every description. Guns from 75c to \$3.75. Blanks by the thousands. See me for your Fourth of July outfit.

JOHN R. SMITH, 22½ W. Main St.

## THE BEE HIVE

## Remarkable Selling of Silks.

Our Big Annual Silk Sale Which Started a week ago is still keeping buyers greatly interested.

There are many choice patterns left in the different lots and the prices are

## A Third to a Half Less than Regular.

The assortments are mostly of Foulards and Fancy Taffetas. The prices are as follows:

## NEARBY TOWN NEWS

## NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, July 3. Joshua Denis spent Sunday with his son Fred, at Cleveland.

William Rogers and wife, of Michigan, visited Mrs. Mary A. Williams, part of last week.

The Kleckner family, of Akron, was entertained at the John W. Wolf residence, Sunday.

Mrs. L. C. Wise and family, of Canton, are enjoying the country air at the old homestead with Grandma Young.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, of East Greenville, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Runnings, last Saturday.

Miss A. Crippen completed her series of meetings in our village church last Monday, and then continued her mission eastward. She was entertained while here by Mrs. Jennie Reese.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dodd and daughter, Theresa, after a short stay at home, have again returned to Columbian county for an indefinite visit with friends.

Robert Ralston, Jr., has returned to Cleveland where his services are desired during his vacation.

William Lister and Elizabeth Ralston, both of Cleveland, spent last Sunday in our village at their respective homes.

A jolly party of our young people drove to East Greenville, last Friday evening, and was highly entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Jones.

Wm. Weidner, who is superintending the business affairs of the Prudential Insurance Company at Portsmouth, O., arrived home last Saturday morning to spend the glorious Fourth with his mother and friends.

Wm. Noot, our supervisor, has been doing good work on our public roads the past two weeks. If Tuscarawas township could only be prevailed upon to do just a little on their portion of the road then we would have a fair drive between Newman and Massillon. We hope the trustees will notice and give it their attention, and then a generous public will arise and call them blessed.

Wm. A. Davis, of Canton, representing the Repository, had business in our village one day last week.

The Rev. Mr. Vaughn, of Cleveland, occupied the pulpit in our village church last Sunday morning and evening, delivering an able discourse on both occasions.

Prof. Geo. W. Leahy, superintendent of the Granville (O.) public schools, called on his many former pupils and old friends last Thursday. George is truly a self-made man in all the term implies. He left the coal mines about twenty-four years ago, had charge of our district school for three years, giving him the start that places him today among the best authorities on educational matters we have in the state, and that, too, without the assistance of any part of a college course. His well merited success is a case of one out of a million.

Mr. and Mrs. George Williams visited at the home of Mrs. D. K. Weidner, Sunday.

John Evans went to Pittsburg last week to take charge of the sinking of a large shaft for W. L. Davis, of Canton, and on Monday morning T. J. Morgan, D. E. Rowlands, Albert Stock and Dan Douglass, together with ten others from Massillon and vicinity, were called there to assist in the work.

Charles H. Williams made a flying trip to Mt. Vernon last week and returned well pleased with his visit.

John and Henry Edwards, of Barberston, wheeled down Saturday and visited relatives over Sunday.

Mrs. T. E. Masters has opened up an ice cream parlor in the east department of the Bird-in-Hand grocery store.

The Greis and Gamey Bros. have about completed pumping the water out of the Williamson old mine and prospects are favorable for a territory of coal between there and the old "Aberdore" mine, which will again give life to our village.

## BEACH CITY NEWS.

BEACH CITY, July 3.—One hundred degrees in the shade Monday noon, July 1.

There will be a rousing Fourth of July celebration here on Thursday. The Wilmot band will be here, also many other bands.

The rubber plant is completed to the point of placing the machinery in it.

Miss Little Kyle has been employed to fill a vacancy as teacher in the grammar department.

Miss Myrtle Teeple, of Wilmot, was in town Tuesday, visiting friends.

Mrs. Coen has returned from a visit with friends in Washington county, and Mrs. Wingate is home from a trip to Harrison county.

Our town has two fine ball teams and are ready to play. Who who wish to contest with them, The Y. M. C. A. club, of Canton, will play the Trubey's on the Fourth.

Miss Bernice Barnes, of Bowerston, is visiting at the home of Prof. Wingate.

Prof. Cope and family and E. E. Justice and family, of Wooster, have moved to our city.

Prof. McFarren, of Osnaburg, has been visiting Beach City relatives.

Mr. Spidle, of Strasburg, helped our band on the corner part at Bolivar, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Martin Bash, of near town, is reported as very ill with cancer. She has been lingering for some time.

C. L. & W. special train arrangements for 4th of July between Massillon and Chippewa Lake.

Leave Massillon 8:30 p. m., arrive at Chippewa Lake 9:30 p. m., returning leave Chippewa Lake 10:30 p. m.

Trains North from Chippewa Lake for Cleveland and way, leave 10 p. m., Lorain and way, 10:15 p. m., Cleveland and Brooklyn only, 1 a. m., July 5.

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A.

## WITHOUT TURNING A HAIR.

## A Londoner Carefully Returned Money Given to Him by Mistake.

A gentleman of my acquaintance had a curious experience of manners and customs of modern England a few years ago at the theater. He had taken four stalls, but at the last moment found two of his party unable to come. On his arrival at the theater he left the two spare tickets at the box office, the clerk promising to sell them if he could and send the cash to him when they were sold. He took his place and soon afterward was gratified to see his two surplus seats occupied. The individuals who took them were attired in evening dress and bore the outward semblance of gentlemen. My friend began to look out for the money which was to come from the box office. Presently a concessionnaire entered, passed down the row of seats and addressed one of the two newcomers. My friend noticed that the concessionnaire passed something to one of the gentlemen, who put it into his pocket without a word.

A sense of uneasiness stole over my friend with regard to the 15 shillings that was due to him, and as the evening was getting on he thought he would go and make an inquiry at the box office. His suspicions were verified. The clerk had sent in the money by a concessionnaire. The concessionnaire was called from the door and on seeing my friend at once realized that he had given the money to the wrong man. He promptly went back to the theater, my friend following to see the fun. The concessionnaire went straight to the party to whom he had handed the money and said, "Ere, you've got 15 shillings that don't belong to you." The other replied in an unconcerned way, "Oh, yes!" took the money out of his pocket and returned it to the concessionnaire. "He showed no trace of embarrassment," says my friend. "He handed back the money, as he had pocketed it, without turning a hair."

I always like to think the best of people, and possibly this individual, being a stranger to music halls, was under the impression that it is the practice of the proprietors of such establishments to send a concessionnaire around from time to time to distribute cash bonuses among the audience.—London Truth.

## PECULIAR NAMES.

## The Queer Way Ten Million Children Were Designated.

"In a long experience in the treasury department I have come across a very large number of names, many of which are rather peculiar," explained an old official, "but I think the list of names in connection with the subscription to the 3 per cent bonds surpasses anything in the way of peculiarity that I have ever observed. Of these the one that struck me most was a man who signed himself Ten Million and who resides out in Oregon. We thought the name was an imaginative one and wrote the man that it was desired that the bonds should be registered in real names only and that no further attention would be paid to his subscription until he was heard from. He replied that his name was Ten Million. His letter was written on the printed letter-head of the firm of Million & Million, two brothers.

Then followed an explanation that his father and mother were unable to select names for their children that were mutually satisfactory and that as a result, though they had had ten children, none of them was ever christened formally. The first child was a girl, and she was known only as One Million. The second child, also a girl, was known as Two Million. Thus they ran along until Ten Million was reached, and he was the writer of the letter, the other member of the firm being a brother whose only name, as far as the family was concerned, was Seven Million, the seventh child. He added that One Million had afterward called herself One Million, that the third girl was known after she had grown up as Trio Million. The others had taken on additions to their names, and he had adopted the name of Tenis Milton, but his real name was Ten Million and nothing else. The bonds were issued to him and on the books of the department were registered in the name of Ten Million."—Washington Star.

## When Matches Were Introduced.

The *Atlas*, a London newspaper, published on Jan. 10, 1830, the following paragraph under the head of "Instantaneous Light": "Among the different methods invented for obtaining light instantaneously ought certainly to be recorded that of Mr. Walker, chemist, Stockton-on-Tees. He supplies the purveyor with prepared matches, which are put into boxes, but are not liable to change in the atmosphere, and also with a piece of fine glass paper folded in two. Even a strong blow will not inflame the matches, because of the softness of the wood underneath, nor does rubbing upon wood or any common substance produce any effect except that of spoiling the match. But when one is pinched between the folds of the glass paper and suddenly drawn out it is instantly inflamed. Mr. Walker does not make them for extensive sale, but only to supply the small demand in his own neighborhood."—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

## Her Version of It.

A young girl in a class preparing for admission into the church was asked by the pastor how she ought to obey the fifth commandment, to honor her father and mother. She answered promptly, "I ought to take them out for walks on Sundays, and I ought not to let them see how much more I know than they do." She expressed an opinion probably quite current among young people concerning the preponderance of knowledge in the rising generation.—Congregationalist.

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M. G. CARREL, G. P. A.

## MATCHES AND MONEY.

## UNROMANTIC COURTSHIPS ARE THE RULE IN GERMANY.

There the Women Are Obliged to Have Some Financial Resources When They Marry—The Cost of Acquiring a Military Husband.

In Bavaria every girl is expected to get married. Ask a Bavarian, and he will tell you that it is impossible for a portionless maiden to find a husband. If a girl has no money for a dowry, therefore, she sets herself at work to save one.

Marriage in Germany is nearly entirely a matter of business. The father of the girl announces the sum which is to go with her, while the papa of the prospective husband holds out for more. That is the first stage of the negotiations. Little by little each yields to the other. Finally, often after months of delay, the contract is drawn up with minute specifications by a notary, and then the lovemaking may begin. The courtship is very circumscribed and is probably not altogether satisfactory, for the German maiden is a romantic creature, and the opportunities she has for getting acquainted with her husband before marriage are very meager.

The parental supervision is so inbred in the nation that even the government takes a hand in it with its servants. A German army officer is a splendid creature to the eye, but his pay is very small, ranging from a matter of \$5 a week for a lieutenant to \$50 a week for a full fledged general. In order to prevent the possibility of seediness in appearance or style of living the government forbids an officer to marry unless he deposits a certain sum—it is \$20,000 for a lieutenant and becomes gradually less for each higher grade—with the authorities, the income of which is doled out to him semiannually. This is in reality putting a price on the man, because the greater number of German officers are very poor and can get the money required only from their brides.

The money which a wife brings to her husband, unless there is an express notarial stipulation to the contrary, becomes absolutely the husband's property. Woman in the eye of the law has practically no rights except such as her husband may allow her. He treats her very often as merely a piece of live stock. If the woman rebels, which she does very rarely, he displays a very short temper and an aptness for wielding a poker or a walking stick in a use for which they were never meant.

In a German newspaper one may always find a column devoted to matrimonial announcements. There is no romance in these advertisements. The man tells how much money he has and how much he wants. The woman names her dowry to the very pfennig. Very often the man has no money at all and expresses his desire to marry into a business, but the woman knows that it is useless to advertise at all unless she has some money, if it amounts only to \$100 or so, which may be regarded as the lowest sum worthy of consideration as a mitigation.

On the other hand, it is the woman's privilege to name the calling which she prefers the man should follow. She usually chooses an official clerk or porter, a policeman or a car conductor, all of whom have tenure of office and an old age pension. She has more of an eye to stability than to ambition.

It is in the so called higher classes of society that one finds the boldest and most business-like matrimonial transactions. There are few young men of this class who have either money or any prospect of making any otherwise than by a wealthy marriage. When they inherit fortunes, it is the fashion to dissipate them, and when they don't inherit it is against the prejudices of their education and training to seek employment or to engage in any kind of business.

Therefore most of them enter the army while waiting for a rich bride. Daughters of rich brewers and merchants are acceptable to these gentlemen, but their great and persistent dream is to capture an American heiress.

They confess the matter frankly to any one and every one who will listen.

Traveling American heiresses are not so plentiful in Germany as in France and Italy; still, they are to be found. It would seem, however, that notwithstanding the fact that German titles are at least a little more valuable than those of the Latin countries they do not possess the same glamour in feminine eyes, because the German title captures the American bag of gold comparatively rarely. Perhaps it is because the Teutonic wooing is more arrogant and supercilious than insinuating.

Of all countries Germany is perhaps that in which romanticism flourishes most. It is instinct in its traditions, in its history and its literature. Yet in the affairs of daily life and pre-eminently in its matrimonial affairs militarism rises to the plane of worship.—New York Sun.

## A Blind Sale.

An exchange tells of a novel plan adopted by an English hostess to secure funds for a charity in which she was interested. She gave a dance, introducing in the cotillion an auction figure. In this the favors were for sale. A table was spread with them, from which selections were made. After the choice the purchaser found the price affixed on the reverse side. This might be a penny or a pound, the limit of cost, and was set without any regard to the apparent value of the article to which it was attached. The most trifling article perhaps had the topmost mark, and vice versa, making choice so far as price was concerned pure chance.

## A COUNTRY ROAD.

A dusty, stony way, whose bordering sod is thick with briars and goldenrod; At right, bare hills on one side looking down, And from the top, you can see the town. Follow the trail's course through meadows green, O'er which black woods and marble ledges lean.

A little further, where the road descends, A brook's soft murmur with some bird song blends, (One from its edge the dear old dame's small voice, Half hidden by quaint flowers); lush bergamot makes sweet its banks, its depths the boys still swim.

Or watch the minnows from some willow limb.

Up to its bridge how often I have stood,

Watching the west, whose glory seemed to flood

With tendrest light the position and the graves.

Beside it turn to gild the brooklet's waves—

Till from the hill, old dearest sight of all,

I saw my father, and I heard him call!

He came with sturdy strides and swinging pail—

My hand in his—told my day's whole tale

Of joys, that 'neath his bright smile seemed to grow.

White lesson I was my every childlike woe

As his sweet words fell on my soul like balm

While we walked homeward through the fragrant calm.

—Mary M. McCarthy in Boston Transcript.

## SALTED BUTTER.

## Why It Keeps Better Than Butter That Is Fresh.

Why does salt butter keep better than fresh butter? We must first realize that the bacterial population of a moderate sized pat of butter may be reckoned by millions, that a tiny lump only large enough to go into a thimble has been known to be tenanted by nearly 48,000,000, that, in fact, in consuming a slice of bread and butter you may unconsciously be assimilating individual lives exceeding in number those of the whole of Europe. Thus the urgency for keeping these hordes in check and hence the efforts which are made, first, to set up effectual barriers to their ingress by taking proper precautions in the production of milk and, second, in the conduct of the processes involved in the manufacture and distribution of the finished article.

Included in these processes is the addition of salt in such quantities as to justify the butter being known as salt butter, this addition being made with the object of extending the keeping powers of the butter or, in other words, to suppress to a large extent the activities of the butter bacteria. That salt does act in this manner is shown by the fact that in butter thus treated a very large reduction in the number of micro-organisms present is effected. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the common butter microbes do not by any means regard salt as their elixir of life.

In England boracite acid is said to be extensively used in butter as a preservative or antiseptic agent, while in the United States a recent public health document states that none was reported to have been found in the samples of butter examined. This is probably due to the fact that in America there exists a strong prejudice in favor of salt butter, whereas in England the use of salt butter is the exception and not the rule. Hence in America salt can be used as a preservative instead of the boracite acid employed for that purpose in England.

The densely populated condition of butter above referred to is not to be wondered at if we realize that the raw material in the shape of milk may contain from 500,000 to as many as 100,000,000 of bacteria in a few drops.—Longman's Magazine.

## Where Yankees Beat 'Em.

He is from England, and not long from there. He was visiting his friends in Hyde Park and, of course, he was boasting.

"Oh, yes, me boy, the United States does very well for a new nation," he said kindly. "You are great in some respects, but look at us. We have our navy, that beats the world; our army, never licked; our great steamship lines, our bank, Lombard street, the financial center of the world; our loyal colonies, and all the rest. What can equal them?"

And we have age too. Look at our abbeys and our ancient towns and our papers of sante. Why, man, in what can you boast of beating us?"

His